ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,217—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th Nov.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	8203	850	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BM. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only: Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.I. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SIAM, 15th November. | SUTLEJ, 13th December.
PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. |

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec,
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

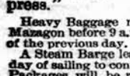
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,109	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 12th Dec., 1894, and s. s. Duc. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th November, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Octr. 17, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	About 12th Nov



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 10th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 15th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 22nd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.
Miss Ali Abdullah will also endeavour during the approaching Sonapore Race Meeting, to Beat the present record for 100 miles on Horseback.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned invites Tenders for Steamers, Ships, Steam-boats, Cotia, Bagala, Jahaz, and Fathaymari, to carry Singarani Coal as below for a period of one Year commencing from 1st January, 1895, to 1st January, 1896.
1. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Colombo, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
2. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Cuddalore, 1,000 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
3. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Nagapatam, 100 Tons monthly, for 12 months.
4. From the Port of Musulapatam or Cocanada to Tuticorin, 500 Tons monthly, for 12 months.

Tenders can be sent in for the Whole of the above Consignments or for any Part of them.
Separate Rates should be quoted for Freight only: Also for Freight, including Loading and Unloading at the respective Ports.
Tenders will be received by the Undersigned until the 1st of December next.

HAJEE SUJUN LALJEE,
General Coal Contractor of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Ld., Secunderabad.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.	Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.	Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.	
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.	
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.	
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.	

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.



FINE OLD
GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RIDING BREECHES & GAITERS.

WHITE WASHING CORDETTE	Rs. 12 8
KARKI WASHING CORD	,, 12 8
WHIPCORDS—VERY ELASTIC—ALL COLOURS	,, 29 8
BEDFORD CORDS—ALL SHADES	,, 32 0
BEST VELVET CORDS—DRABS & BROWNS	,, 26 0
BOX CLOTH GAITERS—BEST QUALITY	from ,, 14 8

ASQUITH & LORD. {APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0 per box
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8 ,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12 ,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8 ,,
Exquisitos	,, 50	,,	7	8 ,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50	,,	5	8 ,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100	,,	6	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8 ,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0 ,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8 ,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Out of Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MEDICINE FOR YOU Which Positively Cures Dyspepsia and Constipation, removes Liver and Kidney Disorders, clears Skin and Regulates the Bowels, thereby keeping at bay the Human Foes, the Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, IS (At Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12) FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL!
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.
What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement [illegible] the profession and scientific men."
Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."
For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to MY BROTHER, D. V. PEREIRA, of Mahim, in Bombay.—Since the late Revelation to me regarding True Faith and our Salvation, I am trying since a month to join the CHURCH of ENGLAND, and hope to overcome all difficulties only through prayers through our Lord Jesus Christ. If we keep confidence in any man, dead or living, or any of his invention, we are considered an enemy of the Cross of Christ, and therefore my earnest request to you is to follow my example.

B. M. PEREIRA.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

TO make room for NEW GOODS—Fancy Leather Goods, Ladies' Hand Bags, Wood Writing Desks, and Jewel Cases, &c., &c., at greatly REDUCED PRICES. An Inspection is Solicited by

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VUSSONJI JEWRAJ, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased, limited to the Three Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000.

CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS, on behalf of GOCULDAS MEGHJI, a Minor.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th Day of November, 1894.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODER, and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

Sale of 16 valuable plots of freehold ground, near Jackaria Bunder, in close proximity to four cotton mills, the Jubilee, the Bombay National, the Indo-China, and the China Mills, the plots being divided from the mills by a public road forty feet wide, known as Sewree New Road.

These plots are suitable for building residences for mill managers, engineers, and the like, or chawls for mill hands, 2,500 of whom are daily employed at the four mills. They are also suitable for shops, and will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 12th instant. The Auction will be continued at 3 p.m. on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been put up.

PARTICULARS OF PLOTS

Plot No.	Area: Square Yards.	Frontage on Public Road, Feet.
1	493	278
2	424	64
3	522	46
4	512	46
5	463	46
6	954	48
7	834	51
8	564	130
9	150	207
10	797	73
11	869	71
12	5,525	240
13	386	82
14	512	82
15	378	82
16	1,323	400

All these plots have a westerly frontage on public road, and if desired will be put up in such lots as will suit buyers.

Any of the plots will be given on lease for 999 years, if so desired, to the highest bidder, with a Covenant for renewal in Perpetuity. The Terms and conditions of lease can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned, or of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the vendor.

For further particulars, plan of plots, and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Owner, Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, at the Office of the City of Bombay Mills, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 8, 1894.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, Warner's patent wheels with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Lewis T. Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new Double-seated circular-fronted side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber Tyres, suitable for one or Pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One new office SHIGRAM, well finished.

One new four-in-hand DRAG (Brake), suitable for a Pair or a team, neatly finished.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES furnished with Latest Style neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the Latest Designs for SALE or HIRE.

A Fresh Consignment of Best Real Mocca Coffee in Bags of 7 lbs. Price, Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

.ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,523
"	1885	"	906,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone:
Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Gathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyell & Co. LAHORE: Gillon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office. 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PUBLISHED AT POONA.
"THE BEACON."
A SOCIETY PAPER—
EDITED BY ROBERT HAWTHORNE.

Social Rays—Harbour Lights, Side-Lights on Simple Subjects—Anglo-Indian Tales.
Pen-and-Ink Portraits of Persons of Prominence in India.
DOUBLE ACROSTICS ON INDIAN TOPICS.
Illustrated Articles descriptive of the London Fashions, suitable to India at the time of writing, contributed by a Lady moving in the best Society at Home.
A precis of some of the most interesting leading articles in the Indian Journals.
Articles on topics relating to the Army in India, contributed by Officers of rank and experience.
SUBSCRIPTION: Rs. 7 per annum, with Postage. Specimen Copy free. ADVERTISERS should note that this is NOT a local Paper, but a Journal read by the leisured class and the Military all over India. It consequently forms a most valuable medium for first class Advertisements. It is in papers like this, rather than in general daily newspapers, which are hastily glanced at and thrown aside, that
ADVERTISEMENTS ARE READ
and Answered. This being an entertaining FIN DE SIECLE Journal, it is likely to be passed from hand to hand, and there fore it might be calculated, that it comes under the observation of many thousands of persons.
HEAD OFFICE:—POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10 }	10. p.c. {	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	₤100,000	₤10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	₤20	₤20	7 pr. ct.	₤20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	₤1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	₤25	₤12½	6 pr. ct.	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,120
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co,Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,270
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	106½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25 125	505xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,030

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	₤100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	₤ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	525xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	715
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	385
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,390
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	850
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	590
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	600xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	455
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	716xd
Hinghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,055xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,235
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	520
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	135
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	980
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	715
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	158
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Madras United	358	1,000	1,090	100	2,750
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	305
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,790
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	150
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	420
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,285
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills. Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	525
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishun ker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	700xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,750	100	100	10 / 7½	115
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	115
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,025
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,275
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,475
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	205	20	253
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,600	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	997½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	23½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-10	
Gold Leaf	"	28-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-4	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-7	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-8	
Sovereigns	"	18-2	
Do. Drazons	"	18-0	
Silver 7	"	93-3	
Do. 17½	"	93-5	
Carolas	"	205-0	
Mexican	"	197-0	
Five-Franc Pieces	"	300-0	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Idar entered the dock and the steamer Nairing left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Brindisi entered the dock on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day, the 8th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

Y. M. C. A.: BYCULLA BRANCH.—The Rev. W. G. Peel will deliver a Gospel address in the hall of this Branch, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

THEFT OF PADLOCKS.—Mr. Sorabshaw Jamsetji, a Parsee, having his liquor shop, at Frere Road, has reported to the police that, on Saturday evening, a couple of Chubb's patent padlocks, valued at Rs. 60, were stolen from his shop.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 4,091, daily average 132, total of admissions 1,905, and the number of children vaccinated 48. New admissions: Parsis, 1,083; Hindus, 651; and other castes, 17.

BURGLARY.—Bapoo Mahadeo, a watch-maker, at Keeka Street has reported to the police that, during his absence at the theatre, on the night of the 5th instant, his shop was broken into, and watches and chains, of the collective value of Rs. 119, stolen therefrom.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mrs. Louisa A. Fairweather, residing at Colaba, has reported to the police the theft of eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from a cupboard in her room. She suspects her servant, who has disappeared simultaneously with the currency notes.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POOR PARSEES' ASYLUM.—The ceremony of opening the building, erected at Falkland Road, at the expense of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for the residence of poor Parsees, which was put off owing to bad weather, will take place on Sunday next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., punctually, under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. All ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution are invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Mein and Officers the string band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, during and after dinner, this evening:—

March	The Times	Reckling.
Overture	La Couronne D'ro	Hermann.
Selection	Mountebanks	Cellier.
Valse	Infanta	Gee.
Fantasia (Descriptive)	A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi.
2ND PART.		
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma	Gradier.
Fantasia	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth.
Valse	Waves of the Danube	Ivanovici.
Selection	La Fille du Regiment	Donizetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLING AT BHUNDAREE STREET.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Luximon Rama and eleven others were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house, at Bhandaree Street, and the remainder with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. On Tuesday afternoon, Inspector Holdway, on information received, proceeded to the house, and arrested all the accused in the act of gaming, with Rs. 23-9-6 lying on the ground. The magistrate sentenced the keeper to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and the others Rs. 10 each.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—On Tuesday evening, a Hindu, aged about twenty years, was found lying unconscious in the Churney Road Gardens. The police had the man removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination he was found to have been suffering from opium poisoning. The man was detained at the hospital under treatment, but never recovered consciousness, and died yesterday morning. Buttackee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify him, except an opium-vendor at Null Bazar, who recognised the body, as that of a man, who came to his shop on Tuesday morning, and bought half-a-tola of opium. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shaik Dawood Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, was brought up at the instance of Inspector Saunderson before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged with two separate offences of theft of a cotton *saree*, valued at Rs. 4 and a *dhotur* valued at eight annas, belonging respectively to Mrs. Fereira and Ragoonath Vithal, both residents of Girgaum Road. On Tuesday forenoon the accused was arrested while picking up the *saree* from the verandah of the first complainant's house, where it had been left for drying, and on searching his person the *dhotur* was found wrapped round his waist. The accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING TRAMWAY EMPLOYES.—Mr. Sanders-Slater acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which several Mahomedans stand charged with assaulting and causing hurt to some of the tramway servants, in Shaik Memon Street, where a Mahomedan boy was knocked down and injured by a tram-car. As one of the accused Mahomedan Mubaruck did not put in an appearance, the magistrate ordered his recognisance to be forfeited and issued a warrant for his arrest. The case against the rest of the accused was proceeded with. Mr. Byrne, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at law, and Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended. Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned until the 23rd instant.

THE STRANGE STORY ABOUT CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mahabir Judhur, Duttadin Pragji, and Huridas Valji were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 12,500, and also with aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. The facts of the case and the excuse brought forward by the accused were given in our last issue. His Worship convicted the first and the second accused on charges of criminal breach of trust and abetment respectively, sentencing them to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The magistrate remarked that cases of such nature had become very common in Bombay, and it was necessary that they should be put a stop to with severity. The third accused was acquitted of the charge of criminal breach of trust, but would be tried on the charge of cheating on the 20th instant.

GOING FURTHER AND FARING WORSE.—By order of the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Company, auctioneers of Meadow Street, again offered for sale, by public auction, yesterday afternoon, the materials of the Bhuleshwar market building, measuring about eighty-nine feet in length and fifty-eight feet in breadth, to make room for the new building, which is to be erected on a more extensive scale for the accommodation of a market on the ground floor and a primary school on the upper floor. It will be remembered that the materials were put up for sale by the same auctioneers on the 18th September last, when they were knocked down to Messrs. Jairam Damji and Company, the agents for the Jain Manufacturing Company, for Rs. 4,650. The result of that sale, which was subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, did not satisfy the Standing Committee, and the materials were again ordered to be sold by public auction, with a view to obtaining a higher bid. However the outcome of yesterday's sale will be much more unsatisfactory to the Standing Committee, because the highest bid at which the materials were finally knocked down, was less than the former by Rs. 400. This result was not unexpected, as the number of bidders was not so large, and the competition was not so keen as on the first occasion. Yesterday the sale began with a bid of Rs. 3,000 by a Parsee gentleman, and it rose to Rs. 4,000 by a single bid of Rs. 1,000. The bids were then reduced to Rs. 100, and the amount rose to Rs. 4,200, at which figure it remained for some time. Bids of Rs. 50 were then taken, and the materials were eventually knocked down to Messrs. M. Hassum and Company, grain merchants at Mandvi, for Rs. 4,250.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Benares left Bombay last night, from the Grant Road station for Baroda, in company of Captain Vindheshwar Prasad Sing, A.-D.-C., the officer in charge of his Highness' tour, Babu Shamacharasen Roy, Private Secretary, Babu Bhrigu Prasad Narayen Sahi, his Highness' brother-in-law, Chaudhari Baidyanath Prasad, Hazaris Jodunandan Shukul, Harshanker Shukul, and Nabob Sarfaraz Mirza, A.-D.-C.s and Hakim Taffazal Hoosein, Medical Attendant, and about sixty followers. The departure of his Highness was a private one. A few gentlemen were present on the platform to see the Maharaja off, including Prince Buldavji, of Dharampore, General Sakharam Martund of Indore, Messrs. Shivji Dharmaji, Ludha Ebrahim, Bomonji Burjorji Jassavalla, Dadi Burjorji Lam, Dadi Limji Bottleboy, Sulleman Abdul Wahid, Ebrahim Haji Siddick, Balkrishnaji Bhaskarao Pitale, and several others. About a quarter to 9 o'clock his Highness, in company with his staff, arrived at the station, and was cordially received by those present. His Highness presented a rich shawl to Mr. Bomonji Burjorji Jassavalla, in token of their old friendship. Prince Buldevji then decorated the Maharaja with a floral garland, and presented to him a superb bouquet. Similar compliments were paid to his Highness' staff. Mr. Jassavalla and some other Parsee gentlemen also made floral presentations to the Maharaja, who in acknowledging the compliments and thanking those present said: "Gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you all for the kind reception I received at your hands, and it is a source of greatest pleasure to me to see the Hindus and the Mahomedans showing brotherly affection to each other. We should be thankful to the Almighty Who placed us under such an impartial Government, and we should try rather to do away with the differences that remain between us than create new ones. I myself am an orthodox Hindu but respect the religious feelings of the Mahomedans to a degree, and the result is that Mahomedans respect our feelings and is no breach of the peace. We should place implicit confidence in our Government, and assist them in the preservation of peace which has followed the wake of the British Government and to which we owe our prosperity. In conclusion I thank you all again for the kindness with which I was treated during my short sojourn here, and which I shall never forget." (Applause.)

His Highness amidst thunders of applause entered the special saloon attached to the mail train, and steamed out of the station. The Maharaja will stay at Baroda for a day, and will proceed to Ajmere, and thence to Jeypore and Agra, *en route* to his capital, Benares.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following matters:—

RE ARDESHIR BOMONJI KANDAWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvents moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors, but as two of them had since died, the insolvent was prepared to proceed with his petition. The application was granted, and the interim order was extended for two months.

RE BHANJI MEGJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. The learned counsel read the affidavit of the insolvent, which among other things stated that he had not left his place of business, nor had he defeated and delayed the claims of his creditors as alleged by the petitioning creditors, who had some old grudge to satisfy. The rule was granted.

RE JEHANGIR NANABHOY GAZDAR.

Mr. Scott, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, the learned counsel, in support of his application said that the allegation as to his client being a contractor at Thana in a large way of business, was wholly false.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, in opposing the application said that the insolvent had not deposited his books of account, though he had sustained loss of Rs. 71,000 in his business of a purveyor as shown in his schedule.

His Lordship granted the usual interim order, and directed the insolvent to proceed with his petition at once.

RE NARANDAS PARMANAND.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The learned counsel said that the application was opposed on the grounds of vexatiously defending a suit in the Court of Small Causes and for concealment of his property, which grounds, he contended, could well be gone into at the time of the hearing of the matter. His Lordship granted three months' interim order.

RE NARANDAS MULCHAND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule.

RE BHAWANIDAS AMBAIDAS.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, said that the insolvent had fraudulently conveyed his property to his relatives. He further contended that this court had no jurisdiction in the matter, as the parties were residents of Broach, where the property was situated.

Mr. Kapadia, in reply, said that insolvent carried on business in Bombay, and decrees were passed against him from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. As regarded the conveyance of the property, he was instructed to say that the allegation was entirely false.

After hearing the counsel, his Lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE OOJAN MULCHAND.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE CHHAGANLAL DHARAMCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a month's extension of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed with his petition. Mr. Manker said that the extension was necessary, as the notice of the rule was not served on the insolvent. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAGHAVJI HEMRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel, in support of his application, said that the account books were not made up, as they were lying in the Translators, Office. His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE ARUT DAMJI.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, this insolvent was granted leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE SORABJI COOVERJI TASKER.

The insolvent, on the motion of Mr. Manker, was granted the usual interim order.

RE DAMJI VELJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule. In support of his application, Mr. Manker said that the insolvent was now ready to proceed with his petition.

RE HUNSRAJ SHAMJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order for a month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Dossaji Noorbhai, Agesvant Atmaram; Mahomed Alli Valla Miya; Dhondu Sakharam and others; Hajee Suleman, Hajee Ismail, and another; Dayal Parshotam and Thakersey Valji.

THE KANE MEMORIAL FUND BANDRA.

	Rs.
Mr. Dadabhoy N. Davur	100
Mr. N. S. Symons	100
Mr. W. Murray	100
Mr. D. I. D'Monte and Dr. D. A. D'Monte	100
Mr. B. Nicholson	100
Mr. Ragunath Makund	100
Mr. D. A. Pardie	50
Mr. G. E. Howse	50
Mr. R. M. Kennedy	30
Mr. H. M. Steuart	25
Dr. J. F. Gonsalves	25
Mr. Shamrao Vithal	25
Total Rs.	805

Any subscription for this fund, sent to this paper will be received, acknowledged, and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Fund.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.

SHORTLY after 5 o'clock yesterday evening, considerable excitement was created amongst the residents of Serang Street, by the circulation of a report, that an attempt had been made to murder a Soortee Mahomedan woman, named Rahimatbee, *alias* Fatma, a widow, aged about thirty years, residing on the second floor of a house, in that locality, by stabbing her with a large clasp knife, by a Mahomedan, named Janmahomed Roshan, aged thirty years, residing on the first floor of the same house. Jealousy is assigned as the motive of the crime. It appears that about five days ago Janmahomed purchased a large clasp knife from a shop at Janjiker Street, near Jooma Musjid. About 4-45 p.m., yesterday, the woman Rahimatbee was engaged in preparing her evening meal and was sitting in the *mores* washing some utensils, when Janmahomed rushed in, caught hold of her by the throat, and brutally stabbed her with the knife on the face, cheeks, chest, and abdomen. The woman immediately raised a cry, on hearing which her sister, Janoobee, residing in an adjacent room came in, and saw Janmahomed in the terrible act. The would-be-murderer ran downstairs with the knife in his possession, and surrendered himself to a policeman, doing duty at Mochee Bazaar, near Abdul Rahiman Street. The sepoy took charge of the knife, and then took Janmahomed to the place of the scene, and having confronted him to Rahimatbee, communicated the intelligence to the Pydhownee Police Chowky. Rahimatbee was then removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where Dr. Easdon, the House Surgeon, on examination, found that the woman had sustained a wound on the face about one inch and a-half long, another wound on the right side of the chest about two inches in length, and equally large wounds on the cheeks, head, and liver. She had also received some scratches on her hands in the struggle. Superintendents Sweeney and Inspector Merchant went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they found the woman lying in a critical condition. Acting under the advice of Dr. Easdon, Superintendent Sweeney sent for Mr. Sanders-Slater, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, who accompanied by Mr. Gell, the acting Commissioner of Police, arrived at the hospital, and took down the following dying deposition of Rahimatbee:—

Rahimatbee in a very feeble voice, said: I am a widow, and live in Serang Street, on the second floor of a house. I live in my house with my three children. My sister lives on the same floor in another room. This is my sister (pointing to Janoobaee). I do not know how I was hurt. I returned home about 4-30 p.m., and I was cooking my food. I put a plate over the fire-place, and then went to the *mores* to wash some utensils, and when I was there some one struck me. The people who were there saw with what I was struck. Boo (sister) was there. I cried out Boo, What is this! What is this! Some one came, and struck me. I believe, I was struck with a knife all over the body more than once. When I cried out for my sister Boo, she came. I do not know, if the person who struck me ran away after Boo came. After I was struck I bled. It was a man who struck me. I saw him, and I know him. He is a tenant in my house, and he lives below. He lives on the first floor, and his name is Janmahomed Roshan. We were like brother and sister. He was not in the habit of coming to my place to see me and my sister. This is that man (pointing to Janmahomed). He has recently come there. He is a *lucha* (damaged character), and has been convicted. I done know why he struck me. I have nothing more to say, except that I want to transport him for life. It is false that Janmahomed was in the habit of coming to my house.

Accused: Is it not true that we agreed to marry each other by *nika*?

Deponent: No, it is false.

The woman was lying in a precarious condition at a late hour last night.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE HINDU MAHOMEDAN DISTURBANCES AT WAI.

IMPERATRIX VS VISHWANATH HARI KATHAWALE AND TEN OTHERS.

THIS was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, first class magistrate at Wai who, on the 27th September last convicted the accused of disobeying the lawful order of the District Magistrate, and disobeying the direction of the chief constable; and sentenced some of them to suffer twenty-one days' simple imprisonment. Mr. M, V. Bhat appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were published by us when the court ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for. The accused, when near a mosque at Wai were told by the chief constable to stop playing music, but instead of doing so, they came and cried aloud "play, play" and thereupon the men with the cymbals went on playing. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the beating of a pair of cymbals, being a necessary concomitant of a Hindu religious procession, the magistrate should have held that it did not fall within the category of musical instruments prohibited by the proclamation. The fact that all music except the cymbals was stopped at once near the prohibited spot showed that the alleged disobedience was due to a bona fide mistake as to the nature of the instruments prohibited by the notification. It was further urged that as the notification did not specifically mention the instruments prohibited, the prosecution were bound to prove that a small pair of cymbals was within the intention of the proclamation. The chief constable and the police witnesses themselves stated that, when they called the attention of the accused to the fact of the notification, the accused in reply said that they knew it and had no intention of disobeying it, as they were beating only a pair of cymbals. The magistrate should therefore have come to the conclusion that the cymbal was beaten under the impression that it was not prohibited. He was wrong in holding that the mere presence of some of the accused was sufficient to constitute abetment in the absence of any evidence of conspiracy. Supposing that the regulation of music was covered by the section 44 of the District Police Act 4 of 1890, as the primary object of prohibiting music was to prevent the Mahomedans being disturbed in their prayers, the Magistrate should have held that the beating of a single pair of cymbals could not have been within the meaning and intention of the notification.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of pleader for the accused, dismissed the application.

IMPERATRIX VS. VISAJI HARI AND THREE OTHERS.

This was a similar application as in the last case under similar circumstances. The accused were charged before Mr. Kennedy with disobeying an order promulgated by the District Magistrate of Sattara and refusing to comply with the directions of the police; and were sentenced to terms varying from three weeks to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused.

In another case against Visajee Hari Kathawale and four others, who were fined from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each, with the alternative of three weeks' simple imprisonment, a similar application for revision was made by Mr. Bhat for the accused.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the accused's pleader, dismissed the applications in both cases.

INADEQUATE SENTENCE: RETRIAL ORDERED.

IMPERATRIX VS. FRANCIS RICHARD THOMPSON.

This was a report of the proceedings of Mr. Govind Venkatesh Datur, second class Magistrate at Hubli, who, on the 9th June last, comvicted the accused of endangering the safety of persons by a rash or negligent act, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs 20, or in default to suffer five days' further simple imprisonment.

It appeared that some carriages were being shunted on the S. M. Railway, and the accused was acting as guard in charge of them. It was his duty to give the required signal to the driver to sound his whistle before starting the engine. He failed to do so. The driver put his engine in motion without sounding his whistle. A boy, who was painting a waggon on the line was in consequence run over and killed, and other workman escaped injury with difficulty. The medical evidence showed that the accused was in a state of intoxication immediately after the accident. Mr J Fairlie Muir, District Magistrate of Dharwar, in sending up the record, remarked that an exemplary punishment seemed called for, and recommended that the sentence be enhanced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

The court had, on a previous occasion, directed notice to issue to the accused, with a copy of their remarks, requiring him to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, and a new trial ordered before a magistrate of the first class. No cause being shown, Their Lordships now set aside the conviction and sentence, and ordered a new trial of the accused before a magistrate of the first class.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CUTCHEE DOSSA OSWAL CASTE.

A MEETING of members of the caste was held, on Saturday last, in the caste oart, at Khaddack, when about 1,000 persons were present. Mr. Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, was also present. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee was in the chair. Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were the following:—All the promissory notes and Port Trust Bonds, amounting to Rs. 1,63,800, of the Derasar Funds and standing now in the name of Ghellabhoy Pudamsey and Khimjeebhoy Vurdhuman, should be transferred to the name of the present trustees, and the unrecovered interest on those notes and bonds and such as are standing now in the name of the trustees, should be collected through Nursey Kessowjee and Lalji Shamjee, and the interest be kept in the large safe of the Deraser until further direction by the caste. That a committee, consisting of Sha Thakersey Dewraj, and others be appointed to examine and report on the account rendered by the present trustees. That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Thakersey Dewraj and others be appointed to look into and examine the administration of the funds of the present trustees, and the account thereof kept by them, and that the committee should report on the matter to the Mahajan within fourteen days. Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, be appointed solicitors on behalf of the caste, and their managing clerk Mr. Gokuldas Jeychund be appointed to do the business relating to the caste. That Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, and their clerk be at liberty to be present in all the meetings of the caste. That no resignation of Mr. Nursey Kessowji and Lalji Shamji, who desire to resign in consequence of the conduct of their co-trustees, should be accepted by the caste. All castemen are hereby strictly prohibited from feasting any Brahmin in the Mahajanwadi of the caste, and the Mahajan give absolute authority to the committee to take any legal steps that may be necessary with regard thereto, and directs that the committee shall not allow the use of the Mahajanwadi, and the cooking utensils belonging thereto, to any such castemen who desire to feast even a single Brahmin in the Mahajan wadi. The Brahmins who gather together in a crowd on Pachuson Paraw Angis and other holidays, on the upper floor of the Deraser, or begging alms and thereby cause disturbance to the ladies and gentlemen be stopped from begging alms there. The caste support the plaintiffs in suit No. 390 of 1894, which has been filed for the purpose of preventing Brahmins from using the caste oart and the property of the caste, and desire that the suit should be completely successful, and that they desire that the appeal which the defendants in that suit intend to file against the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling on the 12th day of October, 1894, should be contested and dismissed.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 2nd November:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	54	6	Nasik	30	91
Raver	33	74	Deolali	35	41
Nimbora	38	19	Ghoti	108	77
Bhadli	31	68	Nargaon	28	65
Jalgaon	31	71	Warangaon	32	53
Sirsoli	37	64	Hotgi	27	83
Mhasawad	32	56	Mohol	19	88
Maheji	27	67	Madha	21	34
Pachora	33	31	Barsi Road	22	55
Kajgaon	28	79	Kem	20	33
Naydongri	36	11	Jeur	24	75
Chalisgaon	29	87	Pomalwari	23	25
Nandgaon	31	1	Diksal	20	89
Manmar	31	48	Lonauli	221	16
Lasalgaon	36	23	Dhond	16	0
Khervadi	25	54	Talegaon	51	38

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·015	W	4	79·6	60·0	66	...	0·81	+0·81
Agra	30·017	NW	4	78·6	58·1	66	...	0·84	+0·84
Cawnpore	30·009	W	3	79·2	62·5	76	...	3·63	...
Allahabad	29·981	WNW	4	80·7	62·4	77	...	2·92	+2·20
Jhansi	30·042	SW	2	85·1	60·7	65	..	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·031	Calm	1	83·5	49·0	69	..	..	...
Karachi	30·069	NE	4	86·0	58·5	76	...	...	−0·05
Jeypore	30·088	Calm	3	86·3	52·6	62	..	...	−0·01
Ajmere	30·038	Calm	...	86·4	49·7	57	...	..	...
Deesa	30·061	ENE	6	93·3	54·0	43	..	...	−0·01
Ahmedabad	30·067	ESE	1	91·3	62·1	48	..	..	..
Bhuj	30·060	NNW	5	90·5	62·4	48	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·066	NE	4	89·3	58·8	43	..	...	−0·08
Veraval	30·029	Calm	2	90·2	65·2	46	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·080	Calm	4	85·7	52·9	48	..	..	−0·02
Indore	30·092	Calm	1	80·0	51·1	64	...	...	−0·07
Saugor	30·073	Calm	1	81·8	53·8	69	..	0·26	+0·29
Jubbulpore	30·093	SE	1	78·4	56·4	94	..	2·55	+2·45
Hoshangabad	30·092	E	2	82·3	54·8	83	...	0·02	−0·11
Khandwa	30·090	SW	3	84·2	54·6	75	...	...	−0·10
Raipur	30·036	Calm	4	80·8	68·7	77	..	0·13	−0·20
Nagpur	30·061	Calm	4	72·4	61·6	71	0·02	2·48	+2·12
Amraoti	30·063	SE	4	81·1	61·8	86	...	1·11	+0·98
Akola	30·108	Calm	3	85·5	62·8	97	...	0·39	+0·17
Surat	30·032	NNW	F	88·1	59·5	71	...	...	−0·07
Malegaon	30·036	WSW	3	85·9	55·5	63	..	...	−0·23
Bombay	30·019	ENE	9	85·0	71·7	84	...	..	−0·42
Poona	30·082	Calm	3	87·5	60·9	71	...	...	−0·49
Aurangabad	30·049	NE	2	86·7	57·7	59	...	...	..
Sholapur	30·048	NE	6	87·2	66·1	68	...	..	−0·80
Ratnagiri	29·993	SSE	4	86·8	73·2	78	...	...	−0·36
Belgaum	30·013	ENE	10	78·2	61·9	78	...	..	−1·28
Goa	30·000	E	4	85·1	75·4	91	0·03	0·01	...
Karwar	30·001	NW	2	84·7	75·1	89	...	0·01	−1·53
Mangalore	29·995	E	2	87·8	74·9	78	..	..	−1·38
Calicut	30·010	SE	8	83·8	73·5	88	0·01	0·32	−1·81
Cochin	30·004	NNE	M	86·3	74·6	87	0·02	2·60	−0·20
Bangalore	30·016	SE	7	80·8	65·9	88	...	2·53	+0·83
Secunderabad	30·041	NNW	4	84·7	70·3	93	0·07	0·59	−0·50
Masuliptm.	30·005	N	3	86·1	79·5	85	..	2·43	−1·56
Bellary	30·030	E	2	75·5	70·9	77	0·35	1·61	+0·57
Cuddapah	30·005	SE	...	90·1	73·3	74	..	1·09	−0·42
Madras	30·015	SW	3	87·0	73·5	82	...	0·19	−3·28
Coimbatore	30·042	SW	...	88·4	70·8	95	0·17	0·17	−0·80
Trichinopoly	30·012	Calm	2	86·5	74·9	89	0·11	0·11	−1·54
Negapatam	30·002	SW	8	81·9	74·7	94	0·22	1·33	−3·46
Colombo	29·997	SSE	6	85·5	75·0	81	0·97	2·92	−0·42
Aden	30·078	E	9	89·3	70·9	54	...	..	−0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the reporting area. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is below the normal in several places and the minimum 4° to 5° in excess at Allahabad, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Deesa and the lowest 49° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Belgaum, Goa, Karvar and Akola. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Nagpur, Goa Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Bellare, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Conditions are favourable for local showers in the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coost, and at or in the neighbourhood of Belgum and Goa.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Wednesday's pressure has given way slightly in Northern India and Burma and on the Madras and West Coasts and has risen slightly over the remainder of the Peninsula. Pressure is now in considerable defect in Assam and in moderate excess in Southern India and the west coast districts. Showers have fallen in Assam, parts of Bengal and in the south of the Peninsula. Chitaldroog has received three inches, Silchar and Madura two and Mysore and Colombo one. Light showers of about a third of an inch are reported from Sambalpur and Chanda. Temperature has decreased briskly in the Central Provinces and conditions are practically unaltered. Showers will probably be received during the day in the South of the Peninsula and in parts of Bengal and Assam.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Capt F Thurston, cleared yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Portuguese brig Aljafar 65 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Quilemane (14th September) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Nairung	2851	Bullock	Calcutta	7-11	T Morrison
D	City of London	2097	Warden	Liverpool	13-11	F Forbes
F	Bezwada	3001	Mitchel			M Mackenzie & Co
G	Sahadet	1091	Ahmed	Jedda		H M S Nimazie
B & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1403	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
N	Mahanadi	548	Adam	C. Mandvi	8-11	Shepherd & Co
O	Nyanza	1421	Abass	Zanzibar		D Jairam
Q	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	11-11	M M & Co
Along side K & L	Alberta	3169	Davies	Not fixed		Put back for repairs

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Shannon	2318	Crewe	London	17-11	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3049	Cruciani	Genoa	14-11	C Barboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Barabino	China	8-11	C Barboro
8	Vindobona	2688	P Mersa	Trieste	9-11	A L S N Co
10	Brindisi	2129	Wright	Not fixed		Hajee Cassum
11	Columbus	221	J Janghans	P. Victoria		V E & Co
12	Eden Hall	2473	R N Jones	Liverpool	12-11	E Bates & Co
16	Kapurthala	672	Robertson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Aljafar (s)	Nacoda	Quilimane, Sept 14.
7	R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings	Black	Rangoon, Oct 27.

The steamer Bancoora, Commander Thurston, for Calcutta, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Clan Graham, Bhopal, Barrister, Ameer, Chyebassa and Albion.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—5 cases bescuits, A Sellaybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

Thorndale s—56 cases oilmanstores, 6 cases biscuits and 13 cases soap, medicine, &c, Abba Gunny; 9 cases medicine, A Sahebdin; 4 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases printing ink, and 33 cases biscuits, &c, D Dadabhoy; 3 cases butter and 57 cases oilmanstore, &c, D Cowasjee.

Caledonia s—26 cases hams, bacon and chees, D Dadabhoy; 27 cases port D Cowasjee; 1 cask writing ink, 7 cases stationery, &c. H Abdoolally.

Oriental s—16 cases provision, D M Capadia.

Canton s—35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Canton s—280 cases brandy, Nawrojee Ardesir and Sons.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases glass beads, D Mody and Co.

FROM BATAUM.

Natherby Hall s—20,000 kerosine oil, B M H Abdoolreman.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—83 hogshead ale, Robinson Morrison and Co; 117 cases port wine, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cases whisky and 150 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co; 50 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Canton s—92 cases geneva, Dhunjibhoy Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—7,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sasscon and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 1,035 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govandjee; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Vagjee Bacher; 1,625 cwts wheat bran, Turner Morrison and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton waste, 39 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Sons; 51 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Pestonjee; 750 cwts linseed, Nupoo Nensee and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams Naasee Khairaz and Co; 195 cwts myrabollams, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Eden Hall s—35 bales wool, M Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—3,456 lbs Indian rubber, A and J Lalljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 3,115 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—2 pots rosa oil, A F Mochulla; 157 cwts gingellyseed, W Kipp.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—6 cases candiments and 52 cwts raisins, P F Talati; 205 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 42 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, Rehimtola Dhanjee, 13 cwts dry fish and 3 cases condiments, M M Poonjajee, 190 cwts raisins, Quan Lun Eaoo; 123 cwts betelnuts, Yan Shun and Co; 3½ cwt selarus and 5 cwt peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo.

Siam s—100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Siam s—100 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 101 bales twist, B M Ha es Abdool Reman.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Humphreys, Capt. Bo. 1st N Lanc Regt.

NOVEMBER 6.

Cotrell, Major, Bo. R A, on duty, from Deolali.
Lyster, Lt-Col, Bo, 14th Regt, Bo Infy, on leave, from Deesa.
Gallwey, Col, Bo, I G of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 7.

Young, Lt, 6th Bengal Cavy, on duty, from Meerut.
Gadiner, Lt, Ms, 2nd West York, to rejoin, from Wellington.
Kitchener, Major, Bo, Offg Inspr Army Schools, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Gallwey, Col, Bo, I G of Ordnance, on duty, to Poona.
Amesbury, Capt, 3rd Bo, Infy, on duty, to Cownpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th November, 1894.

1. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.
3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 10th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Prade Ground for drill under the Adjutant.

Dress drill order Khaki. Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th November, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

At 8-30 p.m.—25-pdr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for Saturday next, the 10th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in. B. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. There will be a Regimental Committee meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m., to-day.
4. Leave of absence for 5 weeks from the 12th instant is granted to Gunner J. Stanley Smith.
5. The following members having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 27th ultimo:—Gunner W. J. James.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W.-P. and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr E R Parsons, Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, privilege leave for two months and four days.

Asst Surg Iktidar-uddin, in charge of the sadar dispensary, Hardoi, privilege leave for three months.

Mr W H Cobb, Jt-Magte, on return from furlough, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Etah.

Mr J D Young, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Allahabad district as a temporary measure.

Mr C L M Eales, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Azamgarh Judgeship.

Mr A T Webster, Dist Supdt of Police, on return from leave, to the Lucknow district.

Mr W E Neale, Offg Member, Board of Revenue, N-W-P and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr Cadell, to revert to his substantive appointment as Commr, Agra Division.

Mr A W Cruickshank, Offg Commr, Agra Division, on being relieved by Mr Neal, to revert to his substantive appointment as Magte and Collr, Agra.

Mr H J Hoare, Offg Magte and Collr, Agra, on being relieved by Mr Cruickshank, to revert to Jt-Magte, Agra.

Mr H G Warburton, Offg Magte and Collr, Farukabad, on being relieved by Mr Galbraith, to Jhansi as Jt-Magte.

Mr E E Tiernan, Offg Depy Collr, from Jaunpur to Mirzapur.

Mr J H Cox, Asst Supdt, Dehra Dun, on being relieved by Mr H N Wright, to Saharanpur as Offg Jt-Magte.

Mr E Galbraith, Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr Cobb, from Etah to Farukhabad.

Mr N F McLeod, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, temporarily attached to the office of the Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, N-W P and Oudh, P W D Irrigation Branch, on special duty.

Mr C H Hutton, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is on relief being Mr J H A Ivens, Ex Engr, 2nd grade of the charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, attached to the office of Suptdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, on special duty.

The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Mr A W Slater, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, N-W P and Oudh, has been commuted on medical certificate by H M's Secy State for India to furlough for nine months.

Mr W G Wood, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed temporary to the charge of the Fyzabad Division, Provincial Works, from afternoon of the 18th Oct 1894.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on harts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TENTS of VARIOUS KINDS for HIRE.—Double and Single Pole, Rowties, Shamiana, Palls, Stables, Bichoba, &c., &c. Apply to PESTONJEE, Esplanade Gymkhana, Bombay.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 80 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

480 New English FOULARD TIES, Knots, and Bows. Our Reversible Derby for Re. 1-4, is sold by other Firms for Re. 1-12.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE, at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—ACCOMODATION for Three European Families or Couples, at Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmee, Five Minutes' Walk from Mahalaxmee Station. Rent Rs. 23 for Each Accomodation. Apply to Mr. BOMANJEE COWASJEE TAPIA, No. 8, Bell Lane, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LESSONS in DENTISTRY given by a DENTIST of 20 years' Experience. Apply "DENTIST," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—MATTING, COIR and CHINA, sufficient for 2 large TENTS. Apply CHAPLAIN of Colaba, 27, Sirdar's Mansions.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—PEARSE and Co.'s Fresh Ground Coffee, per lb. tin, Re. 1-2; per doz., Rs. 12. French Coffee, per lb. tin, As. 14; per doz. Rs. 9. Best Pastry Flour, per 7 lbs. tin, As. 14; per doz., Rs. 9.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT EVERY FORTNIGHT.—High Class Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3 and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigarettes are Manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi, of Egypt, of Pure Superior Turkish Tobacco. They will Recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigarettes. Sole Agents for India:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and AFTERNOON TEA under JAMES PEARSE'S Personal supervision—"Bus," 22, Apollo Street, East side, opposite Royal Insurance Co.

FEATHER PILLOWS, made from English Feathers, Chemically PURIFIED. All Sizes kept in Stock by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Also Down Quilts and Cushions.

RIPPINGILLE'S Celebrated KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES kept in Stock in all sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 39, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, a Competent LADY SUPERINTENDENT, of sufficient Teaching Experience, for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, from 1st January, 1895. Apply, with Testimonials, to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER, with Good Experience of Presses, Gins, and erecting buildings, drawing up estimates, etc., for the Cotton districts. An Eurasian or Parsee preferred. Apply to "R.B.," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 33," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH-BUILT CLARENCE, by "Henry Whitlock," London, painted dark blue, and picked out vermilion, lined with Morocco leather, and Laces to match, in very good order. Price, Rs. 1,200. Apply to Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PLOTS for TENTS, near the Colaba Station, are available. For occupation and particulars, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY. Howard's ART of RECKONING, Rs 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5.—CASSELL & Co., London; THACKER & Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

W. C. SMITH, HOUSE DECORATOR, 47, Meadow Street, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, OIL and COLOR MERCHANT, All Colors Warranted, Bombay.

W. C. SMITH, Decorator, Importer of Blundell's Damp Proof Paint, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS Instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages arranged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.

All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA AND H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,

American Dentists,

No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO., 29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. ,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. ,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

An advance of 1/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 102 1/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110. A further sum of £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was 5/8 per cent.; and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper 1 per cent. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £56 11-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., to 29 3-16d. per oz.; but no fresh quotation comes from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1½d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¼, Paris Exchange on London advanced slightly, to fcs. 25·13.

Wheat was firm, No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool being quoted 1d. higher, at 4s. 11¼d. per cental, ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,890,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 3 1/8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet. The New York Cotton market was closed yesterday.

One local market for the staple has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices have given way Re. 1 per candy. Only a small business is reported, exporters, as usual, having bought nothing; while the Mills have taken 1,900 bales in all made up of 800 Oomra, at Rs. 156-59, and 100 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 144; Broach, at Rs. 146; Bengal at Rs. 127; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 156; Indore, at Rs. 140; and Compta, at Rs. 144 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent to-day by shippers, and the market has been quiet in tone; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been steady with a moderate export business passing, *Linseed* has recovered ¼ an anna per cwt., being quoted at Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-0 pea cwt.; but all other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows —

Cotton	292	bales.
Wheat	6,631	cwts.
Linseed	1,495	,,
Gingelly	4,827	,,
Castorseed	951	,,
Rice	4,492	,,

FREIGHTS.—Cargo for immediate shipment remains scarce. Rates, however, in the ready steamer Idar for Antwerp have fetched 15s. 6d. per ton, and even 16s. has since been paid for small lots. For November-December loading, the Netherby Hall (s) has filled up for Marseilles at 14s. 6d. per ton, with 6d. reduction for light cargo.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 3/8d. for three months' sight Credits for November delivery, and with 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic and 1s. 1 7-16d. Credits quoted for next year; these rates having been maintained throughout the day with only a moderate business reported, closing quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 1 9-32d.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 1 3-8d.
Francs	3 ,,	140¼

with forward Demand, for next year, quoted at 1s. 1 5-56d.; and Credits, at 1s. 1 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened unchanged from last evening at 103 3-16 for Money, and 103 for Account; but a steady feeling prevailed in the market, and an advance of 1/8 per cent. was established during the day, closing quotations being 103 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 1/8 for the next settlement.

SHARES have remained quiet on the whole; but there has been an upward movement in a number of Cotton Mill shares, establishing an advance of Rs. 15 each in Oriental and Queen; of Rs. 10 each in Jewraz Balloo, and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Khandeish, Khatao Maconji; Luckmidas, and Mahalakshmi; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, at our revised quotations. East India Press Scrip has declined Rs. 20; Prince of Wales, Rs. 10; and Mercantile, Rs. 2½. Kurrachee Landing shares are Rs. 15 higher; Port Cannings have declined Rs. 2½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 11-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 7.

The s. s. Canton arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. J.

Mail steamer Malacca, arrived from China.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar—Mombassa interrupted.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	9	47 a.m.	34	7
Teheran	7	2	26 p.m.	..	33
Suez	7	3	0 p.m.	..	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	19	..	1
,, Karachi	..	10	..	3
,, Madras	...	22	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	77·2

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	72·9
10 a.m.	80·0
2 p.m.	88·0
4 p.m.	84·5

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 30th October, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 27th Oct. 1894	9,884,500
Balance to be remitted from 28th Oct. 1894 to 31st March 1895	7,115,500

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—October 30, at Jhansi, Louise, the wife of J Baker I M Railway, of a daughter.

NICHOLAS—October 31, at Naraingunj, the wife of J Nicholas, of a daughter.

PAIS—October 31, at Codialboil, Mangalore, the wife of M Pais, of a son.

PECHELL—November 2, at Cannanore, the wife of Surgeon-Major A Pechell, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—November 4, at Bangalore, the wife of M Hamilton Ritchie, Moodigere, Kadur District, Mysore Province, of a son.

VAID—November 1, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Surgeon-Major Vaid, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VIBART—SCOTT—November 1, at All Saints' Church, Dharwar, by the Rev Wm W Baillie, George Vibart, District Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, to Fanny Davis, eldest daughter of Peter Scott, Esq, Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway.

DEATHS.

HOLLAND—October 24, at Calcutta, Arthur St L Holland, aged 33.

JACKSON—November 2, at Kurseong, of acute laryngitis, Madeline, youngest child of M S Jackson, Esq, D P W.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

To use a very homely phrase, it may be said that the wind has been taken out of the sails of the Customs Office report on the Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency, by the prior publication of Mr. O'Connor's able review of the trade of India for 1893-94. But still the ponderous volume of local statistics covers a good deal of ground not touched upon in Mr. O'Connor's compilation, and all who are engaged in commercial pursuits will find it well worthy of study. The tabular statistics which occupy nearly six hundred pages are lucidly explained in the preceding review, written by Mr. Loch, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari. The seaborne trade of Bombay advancing by five crores, reached the unthinkable total of Rs. 1,10,50,98,288. The ocean commerce has grown at the rate of three per cent. per annum during the last decade. More than four-fifths of this enormous commerce relates to trade with foreign ports, nine per cent. is in respect to transactions with British ports in other Presidencies, rather more than six per cent. to foreign Indian ports, and three per cent. to British ports within the Presidency. Foreign imports of merchandise increased by over four crores, this being the largest advance on record since 1880-81, when freedom from tariff duties gave an impetus to that class of trade. Mr. Loch gives the same explanation as Mr. O'Connor as to the cause of this development, namely, that during June and July, 1893, exchange rose, and buyers ordered largely in the hope that a fairly steady rate would be maintained. Furthermore, the stock of most kinds of goods was small at the beginning of the year. On the other hand, the exports declined from forty-six crores and fifty-seven lakhs in 1892-93 to forty-two crores and twenty-six lakhs. Foreign merchandise, which usually represents about ten per cent. of the total exports, revealed a decline of thirteen and three-quarter lakhs, each of the "leading lines" showing a diminution in volume, except tea and woollen goods. The exports of Indian merchandise went down by one crore and fifty-seven lakhs. It is interesting to notice in passing that exchange averaged 14·8*d.* for the year against 14·9*d.* in 1892-93. The trade with Europe increased by 7·4 per cent., with Africa by 5·2, and with the United States by sixty-one per cent. The commerce with Brother Jonathan is, however, still very small, only amounting to thirty-six lakhs, and the expansion was almost entirely due to the increased imports of kerosine oil. The Asiatic trade fell by five and a-half per cent. The dealings with Australia are very limited, only amounting to seven and a-half lakhs, and principally relating to horse-flesh. The visit of the Victorian Commissioners to Bombay last year ought to result in a considerable expansion of our commercial intercourse with Australia, but there is reason to believe that the bright anticipations formed by Messrs. Rowe and Kelly are still a long way from realisation.

The transactions in gold and silver coin and bullion have so important a bearing upon exchange rates, that they must take first rank when the composition of the commerce represented by the figures we have quoted comes under examination. During the year gold imports increased by one crore seventeen and a-half lakhs, and silver by six lakhs, while the exports of the same metals decreased by one crore, eighty-two and three-quarter lakhs in the first-named commodity, and by seventy-seven and a-half lakhs in the second. These figures together make up a total difference against India, approximating to four crores. It should not be forgotten, however, that the exports of treasure in the previous year were unusually high. The gold came principally from the United Kingdom, China, Australia, and Arabia, the imports from those countries alone amounting to two and a quarter crores. The largest shipments occurred just about twelve months ago when the Banks found it more remunerative to import gold than to buy Council Bills, at the minimum rate fixed by the Secretary of State but afterwards abandoned. The gold sent out of the country was in the main consigned to the United Kingdom, while the silver exports were made to the Asiatic and African ports, the European countries taking only small quantities. The decline in the amount of silver sent away is to be accounted for by the diminished absorption of Mauritius, whither large remittances were made in the previous year by a local bank, in connection with a loan granted by the Home Government to the administration of the island. Those who regard the balance of trade as the all-powerful factor in determining the rate of exchange—an opinion in which so close an observer as Mr. O'Connor does not join—will be interested to learn that last year imports were in excess of exports by three crores and thirty-two lakhs, while in each of the two previous years exports exceeded imports by over six crores. Turning next to the statistics respecting cotton we find that the imports of the raw material declined by some thirteen thousand cwts, almost entirely in the Egyptian product. The decline can be easily understood when it is remembered that two things occurred to give an impetus to the consumption of home grown products—the steady fall in their price, and the downward rush of exchange last January. The small increased receipt of cotton twist and yarn was of no significance, being due to ordinary trade fluctuations. An increase of eighty-three lakhs in the value of imported grey piece-goods is attributable to the low stocks on hand and the comparatively favourable rate of exchange during the latter half of 1893. The same remark is applicable to the augmentation of other classes of piece-goods, both cotton and woollen. The exports of Indian grown raw cotton present the anomaly of a considerable decrease in quantity with an increase of value. This was due to the exceptional prices given in the English markets for the good Indian crop of 1893; while the reduction of shipments was brought about by a falling-off in the consignments to the Italian ports and to Liverpool. As the millowners of Bombay are only too well aware, the dislocation of exchange with the Far East led to diminished transactions with China, the exports of cotton twist and yarn falling off in value by one and a half crores, and of manufactured goods by over eleven per cent. Such figures as these clearly illustrate the force of the argument set forth in these columns a few weeks ago, that so long as the present unsatisfactory position of exchange continues Chinese and Japanese manufacturers, when international differences have been settled, will prosper at the expense of Indian competitors. The same thing will happen in an accentuated degree in regard to home manufactures. The course of events is bringing this truth home to the British trader, and now that the powerful Manchester interest has spoken so emphatically in favour of a fixed standard of value between the two metals, as the best solution of the problem, we may rest assured that the bi-metallic crusade will not be lost sight of at the next General Election.

The decline in exports of Indian produce to Great Britain during the last few years is more apparent than real, as the merchandise for the Continent formerly consigned through English ports is now sent direct. The wheat sent to the United Kingdom last year was a crore less in value than during the previous twelve months, and there was a decline in the shipments of indigo, raw cotton, and wool. Our trade with most of the Continental nations shows an upward tendency mainly from the cause which has just been explained. France has sent us a great many more clocks, watches, glass beads, and false pearls than hitherto, while the development of trade in dried fruit is described as "large and sudden." Our shipments to Germany have trebled during the past four years. Italy sends us in increasing quantities glass beads and false pearls, apparel, dried fruit, silk thread, and works of art. The trade with European Russia is small and unimportant, and that with the Asiatic dominions of the Czar is confined to the importation, in yearly increasing quantities of kerosine oil. Considerable commercial intercourse is carried on between Bombay and Persia, the aggregate value during the year under review amounting to 228 lakhs. The exports of foreign merchandise to Persia usually predominate over those of Indian goods by 500 per cent. Last year, however, a decrease was observable under this head, being mainly due to a smaller demand for cotton piece-goods and refined sugar. On the other hand the exports of Indian produce rose from thirty-five to forty-three lakhs, this being chiefly due to larger transaction in indigo and tea. Raw silk and teakwood are the only articles received from Siam, while exports comprise cotton piece-goods, both of local and foreign manufacture. The trade with the enterprising Empire which is now giving China so much trouble, has been gradually rising in recent times. Last year's transactions cannot be described however as "gradual" in their upward tendency, for they were double those of 1892-93 owing to the establishment of direct steam communication, and no doubt they were also stimulated by the preparations Japan was making for war. A great deal of raw cotton was sent there for spinning purposes. Our trade with the Straits Settlements increased under both heads. The total number of vessels cleared with cargoes for foreign ports was 815, being 113 less than in the previous year. In the total shipping the number and tonnage both showed a diminution by 181 and 42,417, respectively. The British vessels were far and away ahead of the trading ships of all other nationalities put together. If we exclude Arab dhows, the nearest approach to the British total of 495 vessels, was made by Germany with 43 ships, Austria coming next with 37, Italy with 25. The coasting trade principally represents shipments from coast ports of county produce for subsequent exportation to foreign countries, and foreign merchandise sent from Bombay to the interior, via the coast ports. The trade shows a marked improvement, having gone up from nineteen to twenty-three crores. The report is well worthy of study, bearing as it does convincing testimony to the commercial importance of the second city of the British Empire.

THE sight of the camp that grows like so many mushrooms on the green, between the Cooperage and the Elphinstone College, at the end of each monsoon is so full of holiday suggestions that it is no wonder many people imagine that the occupants are there from choice, and impatiently waited for the weather to clear up before they left more substantial quarters to live there. The sight and sound of the sea, the neighbouring bandstand, which three days a week (or less) attracts a large crowd of promenaders, and the sense of freedom from the restrictions of a more or less stuffy hotel, have all their respective charms perhaps, to the people who drop in on the dwellers in tents to leave a card, or have five minutes' chat; but to the dwellers themselves they are a nuisance, inasmuch as those who are charmed come in carriages, whose horses and wheels cut up the turf, and eventually fill the tents with clouds of dust. It is not time to look at the reverse side of the picture. If asked to state the chief attractions of camp life in the "cool season," the campers would not probably speak of the benefits of cool breezes, good ventilation, and the absence of drains, which distinguish the temporary canvas domicile. They never think of such things. They know that the ground is damp, that if rain comes they and their goods and chattels will be wet; and if there were drains it would be a distinct advantage. We do not propose to examine any of these imaginary claims, because they are imaginary, and will not bear examination. There is no doubt about any one of them. No one claims any advantage to be derivable from living in tents except that they are near the office, and possibly more economical than living in an hotel. We say possibly advisedly, because, to arrive at a precise conclusion on the subject would necessitate engaging the services of a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries. In the first few weeks the ground is fairly firm, and does not easily crumble into dust; but after that it is so friable and dry that a dweller in tents has his dress-clothes spoilt and his boots are never clean, nor are his viands free from foreign particles which are disagreeable, if not absolutely injurious. Now we may look at what another writer calls the reverse side. When the breeze is blowing neither too strong nor too faint, it is not very pleasant, even when it is from the sea, for one never knows what it will be like five minutes afterwards. The sea-breeze begins between noon and half-past two, just when it is wanted, and although there is a land breeze which blows over a very large stable, it matters little for it carries no effluvia with it. There are also considerable intervals when there is no wind at all, but at these times the ventilation does not come under notice, for there is no ventilation to come. Perhaps we are a little severe in our strictures on the ventilation, because the writer whose remarks we misquote, means artificial ventilation, *i.e.*, ventilation wilfully and intentionally designed. The tent is never as tight as an umbrella unless it be a closed umbrella, for in the first place the men who put up the tents never pull the ropes tight, and in the second place there is not a tent on the maidan which will keep out water much less keep in air; the roofs are distinctly perforate, and the sun, moon, and eleven stars may be seen through the canvas with comparative ease.

IT is a mistake to suppose that when the day is warming up the openings of the tent are closed to exclude reflected heat and light, which are known as "glare." They are not. Green chicks are lowered on the sunny side and a liberal provision of bamboo trellis work and green chicks would keep out all the glare of the Sahara. The stagnant air within does grow hotter and less pure—so it does in a house. At four in the morning, when the earth breathes out a mighty flow of "ground air," which is mixed with the gases of decomposition, the tent receives a goodly proportion, which passes through the mat and rugs laid down on the grass, and flies out of the open windows; for no man who is wise closes his tent windows. The ground air in the neighbourhood, we observe, is recommended to attention. Our advice is: leave it alone. The sea once flowed over it, but it will never do so again, and if the Associated Young Men Christians like to expose the *cutchra* in proximity to their building it is a pity there cannot be found for them some more profitable occupation. The tent-dwellers are all people of education, we are told. But we would ask on what authority is that statement made? We have reason to know that such is not the case and as to the tent-owners being simply traders in tents and furniture, we are in a position to deny that any of the tent-owners deal in furniture at all, or will undertake to supply any thing beyond the bare walls and roof of the tents. It is no use expecting the improvement to come from the "campers themselves." No man camps a second time if he can avoid it, and if he does he tells the supplier to pitch his tent so as to get a good breeze, and then as a rule he leaves it. Improvement must come from some ingenious non-camper or the manufacturers of tents who must learn how to let the air circulate freely and keep the sun out at the same time. It has been proposed to lay a light wooden floor to the tents and put up huts of bamboo and matting. But the proposer has, perhaps, never heard of an "Executive Engineer, Presidency," who is rendered impermeable by Government rules and regulations, and though he can permit the pitching of tents could not sanction the building of huts. As to the objection which is raised elsewhere to the tent-ropes being a snare to the unwary—they are a distinct advantage and keep off interlopers from prowling around tents after night-fall. From the ugly smoke-begrimed kitchens as dainty a dinner can be turned out as from the best appointed kitchen on the hill—marvellous to relate. But if the ingenious gentleman who in the columns of "the paper over the way" wishes to get at the root of the evil, let him devise means to provide good cheap quarters for such of his less fortunate countrymen as must remain within call of this place of business, and the offending tents will be abandoned to decay. It may often have been said of us, that

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

FORMAL APPEAL BY CHINA TO THE GREAT POWERS TO RESTORE PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

China has formally appealed to the Great Powers to intervene in the war and restore peace.

The Cabinets of the Great Powers are discussing the matter.

Great Britain and France are willing to co-operate, but decline to take the initiative.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE WEAKNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its Tientsin correspondent, stating that Prince Kung, the President, has acknowledged to the T-sung-li-Yamen the impotence of China to withstand the Japanese attack.

A FIELD FOR THE INDIAN COLONISTS.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, the British Commissioner in Central Africa, who is at present in England on leave, lectured before a crowded audience at Liverpool, yesterday, in the course of which he said that he believed the welfare of Central Africa can only be attained by the co-operation of the British Indians with the negroes, and, in order to secure it, he advocated the importance of Government offering land to the Indian colonists.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

REFUSAL OF THE FRENCH *ULTIMATUM*.

PARIS, Nov. 6.

The Malagasy Government has refused the French demands contained in the *Ultimatum* presented to the Prime Minister by M. Le Myre de Villers.

THE EXPEDITION.

The French expedition to Madagascar will consist of about 12,000 men.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR.

General Le Montan de Boisdeffre, the Chief of the General Staff and Counsilor of State, and Admiral Gervais, the Chief of the Marine, will represent France at the funeral of the late Emperor of Russia

THE ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

VICTORY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

THE AUTHOR OF THE TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

The United States elections resulted in the Republicans gaining a sweeping victory over their opponents.

Mr. William L. Wilson, the author of the Tariff Bill, which became law in the United States on 1st August last, has been defeated in Western Virginia.

The Democrats only held their own in the Southern States.

THE LATE FIGHT WITH THE WAZIRIS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR WAZIRISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Orders have just been issued for the Border Regiment to move at once from Dera Ismail Khan to Wano, to join General Turner's force. The 19th Punjab Infantry and 400 men of the 14th Sikhs have also been ordered to move without delay by rail from Mooltan and Ferozepore to Dera Ismail Khan to join the reserve brigade.

A light attack was made on our camp this morning and further trouble is apprehended.

KAJURI KACH, Nov. 6.

Reports received at Wano state that the Mulla Powindah has lost his following and returned to Kaniguram.

The Waziri Maliks came in to Mr. Bruce, delimitation officer, to protest that the band which attacked General Turner's camp had not the sympathy of the tribe, and that their losses were so heavy that they are not likely to renew the attack.

Our wounded officers are all doing well. Most of the enemy's wounded have already died, and their loss is reported to be heavier every day.

The Waziri Maliks are now regaining their influence over the tribesmen.

Our position at Wano is now strongly entrenched.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7

The birthday durbar of his Highness was held last night, at the Chow Mohalla palace. The Minister was given the usual valuable jewels by his Highness in token of his confirmation as Minister. A magnificent costume selected from the wardrobe of the late Nizam Afzul-ul-doulah was also given to the Minister. This is quite an unusual distinction, and is regarded as a strong indication of his Highness' trust and approval of his Minister. The durbar was attended by all the principal nobles and officials of the State, but the ex-Minister Sir Asman Jah was not present. A number of titles were distributed to nobles and officials. There is general satisfaction at the public and distinguished manner in which the Nizam has confirmed the Vikar as Minister.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 7.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission Girdharlal was further re-examined. He stated that all Bapat's benami accounts contained cash receipts and payments, except raliat's account, which contained the jama-kharach items which would have been unnecessary if the account was really raliat's. Witness referred to an entry in one benami account, and said it was paid to Bapat's jewellers. The benami accounts contained no particulars to conceal Bapat's name and how the money was received and disbursed. No pressure or fear was used by any officer, British or State, to get his statement, which he made after consulting his relations and a lawyer. It is alleged after-insertions were made in the books when they were seized, and these entries were made later than the dates they bear.

THE POONA RIOTS CASE.

TATYA SAHEB NATU ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

Tatya Saheb Natu was found not guilty of all the charges brought against him. The judge delivered a long judgment, stating that the police had no authority under the circumstances to stop the music. The judge said that it was not proved that religious worship was going on, but that it appeared the Mahomedans' pretence of assembling for worship was really to lay in wait for the Hindus. His Honour without endorsing all that Mr. Branson had said, commented strongly on the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted throughout. The trial lasted for three days. Judgment has been held over till this afternoon.

FIRE IN THE RANGOON JAIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

A fire in the Rangoon Jail to-day destroyed a godown and a large quantity of stores. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000 exclusive of the building.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Nov. 7.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Godhra, at 5-30 p.m, and was received on the platform by Dr. Pollen, the Collector of Panch Mahals, the Rajas of Lunawada, Sunth, Balasinor, and Chota Oodeypore, Major Kennedy, Messrs. Lester, Stewart, and Wroughton. The members of the Municipality having been introduced to his Excellency, they presented him with an address. The party then drove through Godhra to the Collector's residence. The streets *en route* were brilliantly illuminated and large crowds had assembled. Dr. Pollen entertains a large party at dinner to-night, to be followed by a reception of the Chiefs and display of fire-works.

PRESENTATION TO A PILOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

To-day at the port office Captain Creagh, Port Officer, in the presence of a large gathering of pilots presented the branch pilot, Mr. Rust, with a handsome silver cup, presented by the citizens of Calcutta for Mr. Rust's gallant conduct in rescuing the crew of the Falls of Ettrick, when he was in pilotage charge of the s. s. Chusan, on the 25th July, off Sandheads.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN TROOP SERVICE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for England, with Nos. 14 and 15 Companies Eastern Division, R.A., for Gilbraltar, 2nd Battalion West York Regiment for Aden, consisting of 52 officers, 15 ladies, 16 children, 1,415 men, 59 women, and 113 children. She will also carry the 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment from Aden to England. The following is the list of officers :—

Col and Mrs A N Pearse and daughter, R A	Lieut H R Beddoes, R Dublin Fus
Lieut-Col and Mrs E P T Goldsmith, Lanc Fus	Lieut G G Lang, West York Regt
Lieut-Col A W Noyes, West York Regt	Lieut H W Wilberforce, 2nd Drag Guards
Surg-Lieut-Col J Macnamara, Med Staff	Lieut and Qr-Mr C G Perkins, 5th Drag Guards
Lieut-Col F F W Taylor, R Dublin Fus	Lieut R F Leesh, West York Regt
Major and Mrs A J Price and 4 children, West York Regt	Lieut L H Close, R E
Major H C Hardford, Wiltshire Regt	Lieut G F Gardiner, West York Regt
Major and Mrs C A Howard, and 2 children, R A	Lieut J R O'Meagher, R Munster Regt
Major R A M Henn, R A	Lieut T C W Maloney, R A
Major and Mrs A W St George, and 2 children, West York Regt	Lieut F G Davies, Suffolk Regt
Major T D Kirkpatrick, West York Regt	Lieut L G Ionides, East Surrey Regt
Surg-Capt G M Dobson, Med Staff	Lieut C Mansel-Jones, West York Regt
Surg-Capt G E Hale, Med Staff	Lieut W M Hail, West York Regt
Capt H W Broadley, R Scots	Lieut F E N Baker, Wiltshire Regt
Capt G W Swaine, West York Regt	Lieut P F FitzRoy, R A
Capt F C Balehmer, East Surrey Regt	Lieut C H Hawes, West York Regt
Capt and Qr-Mr and Mrs R Scott and 5 children, West York Regt	Lieut E W M Purvis, West York Regt
Capt E B Blennerhassett, R Muns Regt	Lieut and Mrs W C Austin and 3 children, Barrack Dep'
Capt F B Pearce, West York Regt	Lieut and Mrs J Simon, M W Dept
Capt and Mrs A H Barthorp, Northampton Regt	2nd Lieut A G Ames, West York Regt
Capt and Adjt F W Towsey, West York Regt	2nd Lieut J B Paget, West York Regt
Capt J V B Minague, West York Regt	2nd Lieut T H Shonbridge, Dorset Regt
Capt S J Duplat Taylor, R A	2nd Lieut W F Lang, West York Regt
Capt B R Roche, Bedford Regt	2nd Lieut T O Seagram, R A
Capt C T W Church, R Sussex Regt	2nd Lieut P E H Lowe, West York Regt
Lieut Hon H D Napier, I S Corps	2nd Lieut H R Phipps, R A
	Capt Lye, R I Marine
	Mrs Broot Parlby
	Mrs Minchin, I S Corps
	Miss Appleford, Nursing Sister

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE STEAMER WARREN HASTINGS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Warren Hastings under the command of Captain H. S. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 27th October and called at Port Blair, leaving the same for Bombay on the 29th idem. She has brought the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment and details, consisting of 17 officers, 3 ladies, 11 children, 769 men, 18 women, 37 children, and 26 followers. The Regiment will be transhipped on board the Britannia this morning to be conveyed to Aden. Between Port Blair and Ceylon coast cyclonic and heavy weather was experienced. The following is the list of officers :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Noyes ; Major and Mrs. St. George and 2 children ; Major and Mrs. Price and 4 children ; Major Kirkpatrick ; Captains Pearce, Minague, Towsey, and Swaine, Captain and Mrs. Scott and 5 children ; Lieutenant Purvis, 2nd Lieutenants Paget, Lane, Ames and Lowe ; 2nd West York Regiment ; Surg-Captain Girvin, Medical Staff ; Major Harford, and Lieut. Baker, Wilts. Regt.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SUITS DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

On Tuesday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran also delivered judgment in the suit brought by Sorabjee N. Talati and Co. against the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said it was a similar suit to that against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 12,500 from the defendants on a "without average" policy on tea shipped in the Bokhara. It was one of the four policies which Reporter, on behalf of the plaintiffs, effected with Volkart Brothers, the defendants' agents in Bombay. The circumstances which led up to the offering of the risk to Volkart Brothers were the same as those detailed in the other case. After ineffectually attempting to insure the tea and silk with other companies, the plaintiff or Reporter resolved to offer the risks separately. Reporter saw Damoder, and offered him a risk by the Bokhara on tea, value Rs. 50,000, from Shanghai to Bombay. Damoder had not authority himself to accept the risk. Mr. Schelling, an assistant in Volkart Brothers, had the authority. Reporter wrote on a slip of paper the risk he wished to insure which was taken to Mr. Schelling, who wrote on it the rates at which he wished to insure. *Prima facie* the risk offered, for which rates were quoted, was on an ordinary voyage from Shanghai to Bombay. After referring to what passed between Reporter, Damoder, and Mr. Schelling, his Lordship remarked that unless Damoder had made a mistake in hearing Reporter, there could be no doubt but that Damoder told Schelling whatever Reporter told him. One or other, or perhaps both had forgotten how the intelligence, whatever it was, actually reached Schelling. The real qestion was, what message was actually conveyed ? It was impossible that they could have forgotten that. It was suggested that Damoder might have made a mistake as to what Reporter had said, but his Lordship did not think so. The real question was that Schelling told that the Bokhara was two or three days overdue ? Strongly in favour of the efendants was the written proposal of Reporter; which did not contain the word "overdue." If it was put in the forefront of the verbal proposal by Reporter, why was it not repeated in the written one which described the voyage ? It was improbable in this case also, that Schelling should have knowingly taken an overdue risk. The Bavarian Company's instructions forbade in terms, and the same it was understood to be the rule of the other companies. Mr. Muller put it broadly that they had no authority to take overdue risks at all, and Mr Æppli, who was head of the department, said the same. If Schelling proposed, however, taking an overdue risk, he would certainly have excluded the Bavarian Company from participating in it. If Mr. Eulinger was believed, his evidence practically settled the rate question, as it was very straightforward, and his Lordship felt some difficulty in seeing why he should not believe him. His Lordship did not believe Reporter when (with the knowledge of the telegram which he possessed) he said he thought the rate a high one for him to accept. He must have laughed in his sleeves when it was offered to him. His Lordship therefore found for the defendants on the following points : (1) The written proposal making no mention of the steamer being overdue ; (2) the direct evidence of Damoder, Schelling, and Dadabhoy, that the fact of the steamer being overdue was not mentioned ; (3) the improbability of Schelling accepting overdue risk at all, especially for the Bavarian Company, and the further improbability of his doing so without enquiring into the particulars of the risk itself ; (4) the rate of premium which appeared strangely low for an overdue risk ; (5) the promptitude of the repudiation, and the terms in which it was couched ; and (6) the improbability of a firm like Volkart Brothers, who had a reputation to keep up, and no direct pecuniary interest to serve in repudiating the policy, setting up such a fraudulent case. Upon the most careful consideration which his Lordship had been able to give to the case, he had come to the conclusion that Reporter did not tell Damoder that the Bokhara was overdue. His Lordship found upon the issues in the same way as in the last case, and dismissed this suit also with costs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

During the Viceroy's short visit to Amritsar the other day His Excellency was pleased to accept a copy of *The Coins of the Sikhs* and a rupee of the Amritsar mint struck in 1801 A. D. by Maharaja Runjeet Singh, from Mr. Rodgers, the Honorary Numismatist to the Government of India. His Excellency was much pleased with some coins shown him by Mr. Rodgers particularly with two fine tetradrachmas of Euthydemus and some coins of Menander and Antimachus II.

There is something imposing observes the *Englishman* in the statement that, as the remains of the late Czar are being conveyed from Odessa to St. Petersburg, the entire railway route is to be guarded by troops. The entire route is upwards of 1,500 miles. Never was such a funeral procession ! But as there is to be a halt at Kieff, the actual length of the line to be guarded at one time is about 700 miles, which, of course, may yet be reduced by further stoppages. The Russian army comprises 913,300 Infantry and 67,000 Cavalry. But it may be doubted whether anything like half of the army will be employed on this remarkable duty. Parts of the line will doubtless be strongly guarded, but it is probable that the protection of the rest will be merely nominal. It is not clear from the telegram whether this array is intended for defence or honour. If it is to guard the remains of the Czar from the enemies who pursued him so relentlessly during his life, surely it is superfluous. Even the Nihilists could not hope to gain anything by committing an outrage on the dead body of their august enemy.

The Resolution on the Meteorological Department shows that there were 177 observatories at the end of 1893-94 as against 154 in 1890. Four new observatories were opened during the year—at Teheran, Ispahan, Kashgar and Kabul. The Voluntary Observatory at Kodai Kanall was closed in January 1894, but two new ones were opened at Port Victoria in Seychelles Island and at Gantak.

The East Indian Railway Earnings, week ended 27th Oct., were Rs. 10,18,335. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,59,682. Increase. Rs. 1,58,653. Miles open, week ended 27th Oct., 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 27th Oct., 1894, Rs. 612. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 534. Increase, Rs. 78. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 27th Oct., 1894, Rs. 1,48,93,584. From 1st July, 1893, to 27th Oct., 1893, Rs. 1,42,03.635. Increase, Rs. 6,89,949.

A contemporary learns that the Chief Engineer has directed the removal from Cannanore to Vayitri of the head-quarters of the Wynaad Sub-Division, D. P. W. An anomally has thus been put an end to, for as the largest and most important portion of public works in this sub-division is generally in the Wynaad, only a little repair work having to be done in Cannanore, the utility and even the necessity of locating the head-quarters at Vayitri are beyond question. A further desirable change would be to make Cannanore dependent on the Calicut Sub-division. From every point of view this would be more advantageous than the present arrangement.

We have been told on several occasions, during the past few months, writes a contemporary that the policy of the Government of India in matters financial is strictly one of economy. It is at any rate, an open secret that more than one reminder has been sent out during the year by the Secretary of State advocating the most rigid scrutiny of expenditure. It will, therefore, be gratifying to the public to learn that these instructions have blossomed in the most wonderful manner. For instance, the supply of quill pens has been discontinued in the offices of the Government of India, the privilege of using the goose feather in future being confined to the Secretary alone. A one pice anna post-card is declared to be the proper medium for "reminders" passing from the Supreme Government to local administrations, but this order may be disregarded in the event of four or more reminders being sent at one and the same time. A half-anna stamp and the usual envelope are in such cases permitted. Officers requiring a new piece of ink-eraser or India-rubber are particularly requested to produce the stump of the old one with their requisition. Even the "scarlet runner," or proud Government chuprasie, it is whispered, has been "cut" in the matter of his precious gold lace. The savings thus effected must be set against the cost of the Lahore Review and the various Durbars that are shortly to be held. Will Mr. Westland favour us with a statement of the amount that will accrue to the Imperial Exchequer from these latest economies ?

So far the training of female medical practitioners at the Agra Medical School cannot be said to have proved a success. Only seven students presented themselves for the final examination, and only three of these passed completely. Dr. Lukis remarks that "nearly all the female students were found to be sadly wanting in clinical and practical knowledge," adding justly enough that "this is a very serious matter as mere book-learning will never enable the girls to become successful practitioners." With the general state of female education in the country as it is, it would have been unreasonable to expect the Female Medical School at Agra to be a success for some considerable time, but it is to be hoped that the results obtained will show an improvement next year.

The following curious story is told by the *South America and General News*:—The source of the report with regard to an alleged escape of Jabez Balfour from prison is probably to be found in a startling rumour which has been current at Buenos Ayres, and seems to have met with a certain amount of credence there. According to this rumour, a gentleman of evere high standing and great influence in English society has intervened in the case—not, of course, in what may be called his official, but in his personal capacity—with the request that Balfour shall at the last moment be allowed to escape. A gentleman who has recently returned from South America gives it as his opinion that an escape will take place with the connivance of the Argentine authorities, and when it is remembered that Salta, the present place of Balfour's detention, is so near Bolivian frontier that a relaxation of vigilance for a few hours only would render pursuit hopeless, the story does not seem so improbable as it would at first sight appear. It is stated that the gentleman who is said to have intervened was a fellow member with Balfour of a certain non-political organisation and that the reason for his intervention must be sought in this fact.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* (Oct. 13) says :—"I have reason to believe the negotiations between our own Government and that of the French Republic on African questions have reached a more advanced stage than is commonly supposed. I learn on what I believe to be trustworthy authority that in principle it has been decided that France is to make concessions in the Upper Nile valley, where her claims are of the most shadowy character, and may indeed be said to be aspirations rather than claims, while Great Britain is to agree to the consolidation of French possessions on the Lower and Middle Niger. More particularly, I believe, Great Britain is to make concessions on the right bank of the Niger in districts now claimed by the Royal Niger Company as within its sphere of operations, and in the hinterland of our Colonies of Lagos and the Gold Coast. M. Hanotaux is not disinclined to come to a friendly settlement with Lord Kimberley if his hand is not forced by the extreme Colonial party in Paris."

Livadia, where the Czar died, is an estate belonging to the Empress of Russia, situated on the south coast of the Crimea, thirty miles from Sebastopol. There are two palaces on the estate, with magnificent gardens and vineyards. The neighbourhood is sprinkled with the castles and villas of Russian notabilities, who come here for sea-bathing in the utumn.

Mr. John Lane has published Mr. Oscar Wilde's play "A Woman of No Importance," which, it will be remembered, was brought out by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket Theatre in the spring of last year. The book, which is limited in this form to five hundred copies, is printed with great luxury of white pages and broad margins, and is dedicated "to Gladys, Countess de Grey."

The son of Admiral Cuverville, Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg, has just come back from Russia. He was naturally much petted at St. Petersburg and Moscow and the other places that he visited, and may be said to have been in the inner tracks of the great world. He is very frank in giving his impressions. The Russian nation, it seemed to him, longs for Liberal institutions. The Czar's power to withhold them depends on his firmness of character and respect and awe in which he is held. Were anything, therefore, to happen to him, mighty and sudden changes might be expected. His elder son is amiable, but wholly inexperienced, his father never yet having trained him to transact public business. As the Czar is not yet fifty, he thought, prehaps, that three was no occasion to accustom his heir to the work of government. As to the Hesse marriage of the Czarewitch, it has been decided upon in principle for the last six years. The Princess Alix was one of the few yonng German princesses of the highest standing who were ready to enter the Greek Church. The German Emperor sets his face against conversions from worldly motives. M. Cuverville is afraid that attempts are being made to set the Czar against the marriage by certain courtiers. They speak constantly of the Czarewitch being so attached to his future wife as to have no will but hers. This is said too often not to come back to the Czar, and prehaps put him out of conceit with the match notwithstanding his great tenderness for his mother's family.

M. Astrup, the Norwegian explorer, who accompanied Lieutenant Peary on his recent Arctic expedition, has written a letter in which he pictures the arrangements made for the voyage as being of a most inadequate and unsatisfactory character. The pemmican taken with the expedition, he declares, was over ten years old, having been prepared for the Greeley expedition, and it was consequently quite spoilt. He ate some of it, and to it he ascribes his attack of typhoid fever. Only three of the sledges taken by the expedition, those brought from Norway by M. Astrup himself, proved of practical value. The remainder were constructed on hitherto untried principles, and were found to be useles. Of the eight donkeys taken, all but three had died by the time that their work was to begin. These were found to be quite unfitted for labour in the Northern regions both on account of the severe olimate and the nature of the ground, and it was soon seen that to endeavour to make use of them would simply entail unnecessary cruelty to animals. Another complaint made by M. Astrup is, that Lieutenant Peary declined to carry a large tent with the party that made an inland excursion from the winter quarters of the expedition, although he urged him on two occasions to do so. In the spring the relations between the members of the expedition were far from being of a cordial character, and provisions were scanty, which caused great dissatisfaction among all. M. Astrup says, in conclusion, "the ladies had an extremely bad influence on the good relations and co-operation among the expedition.

Two curious and ancient specimens of ecclesiastical architecture have been re-opened to the public. The first is the Old Crypt of St. John's, Clerkenwell (formerly the Priory Church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem), chiefly famous as the place where the Cock-lane Ghost was discovered to be an imposture, and where "scratching Fanny" was so effectually silenced that she scratched no more. Now the crypt has been relieved of all nauseous contents, and reveals a notable and striking example of old and strong masonry. The second is the historic Church of St. Michael's Paternoster Royal, College-hill, Cannon-street, which was re-opened after extensive restorations. According to ancient chronicles, the edifice was "new-built" by Sir Richard Whitington (the familiar "Dick"), several times Lord Mayor of London. Sir Richard himself was buried three times in it—first by his executors, "under a fair monument ;" then in the reign of Edward VI, when "the parson of this church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again, the second time, to be buried ; and in the reign of Queen Mary the parishioners were forced to take him up to lay him in lead as afore, to bury him the third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again, and so he rested."

The interview between the Pope and Senor Castelar might have formed an excellent subject for one of Landor's "Imaginary Conservations," and it is in itself an event of no little significance. It is true that Senor Castelar, though a life-long Republican, has differred markedly from most other Southern Republican leaders, in the fact that he has held firmly to a religious faith. It was his great speech in the Cortes in 1876 on religious liberty, which won the enthusiastic eulogy of Mr. Gladstone. The brilliant orator, while vehement in his condemnation of religious persecution, paid an eloquent tribute to the piety, art, and idealism of the Roman Catholic Church. Perhaps his position is more akin to that of Mazzini than any other leader of our century ; though we may be sure that Mazzini would never have rallied to the cause of Monarchy, even in the mildest form as Senor Castelar has done. The tribute paid by the Spanish orator to the Pope is well deserved, as the Supreme Pontiff, in accepting the new condition of things, both in France and Spain, has proved himself a real statesman.

Mr. T. Fisher Unwin can hardly be said to be "falling back" on time-honoured pseudonym, as stated by the "Athenaeum." He has incidentally published novels by "Ouida" and "Rita" in the "Pseudonym Library," but his prospective lists for the autumn season contains four works, either by novelists who made their name in the "Pseudonym Library," or new hands. Among the former is Mrs. Dean, whose "Lesser's Daughter," just published, was preceded by the successful "Splendid Cousin," and Oswald Valentine, who will stand solely on his own feet in a psychological novel entitled "Helen," after having collaborated in "The Passing of a Mood." Brian Rosgarth, and V. Erina, from whom are expected novels entitled "Cliff Days" and "Irrevocable" respectively, are discoveries. In the former the publisher claims to introduce the successful manipulator of quite a new technique. In "Irrevocable," the Nihilist, so familiar in the heroic type, will be presented under a new aspect.

An enterprising plaintiff, named Russell, learnt a lesson in law from Judge Lumley Smith, at the Westminster County Court. He sued on an I O U, value two guineas, which he held as consideration for introducing the defendant to a lady with a view to marriage. Judge Lumley Smith promptly refused to give the plaintiff his two guineas, informing him that such a contract could not be enforced, being regarded as contrary to public policy. Russell may console himself with the reflection that he is not the first who has suffered from the peculiar views of the law on this point, nor yet the plaintiff that has suffered most severely. If he will look into the musty tomes that Judge Lumley Smith knows, he will find a case where a lady's-maid, who had received from a gentleman, who wanted to marry her mistress, a bond for £1,000 by way of inducement to engineer the match—and she actually did so successfully—was ordered by the stern decree of the Court of Chancery to give up the bond to be cancelled. The court said the transaction was contrary to the public policy of the law. The generosity of the defendants in such cases is not particulary conspicuous.

The Duke of Connaught was present, on Oct. 16 at the marriage of the Rev. Henry Tudway Coney, Chaplain to the Forces, with Miss Isabella Henrietta Utterson, second daughter of Major-Gen. Utterson. The ceremony was performed at All Saints', Aldershot, by the Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. Ferris Utterson, of St. Anne's Derby (uncle of the bride), and the Rev. Cecil Coney, of St. John's, Red Lion-square (uncle of the bridegroom), and exceptional interest attached to the event inasmuch as it was the first marriage that had ever been solemnised in the garrison church. The bride, who wore a white-satin gown trimmed with orange blossom and Honiton lace, was given away by her father. She was attended by five bridesmaids—the Misses Norah, Violet, Grace, and Kathleen Utterson, and Miss Winifred Coney. The mounted band of the Royal Artillery gave a selection of music while the guests were assembling, and again during the reception which was subsequently given by General and Mrs. Utterson. The presents numbered about 200.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present Captain Walshe, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL

The Committee discussed the report from Dr. Kirtikar, acting Health Officer, forwarded to them by the Acting Commissioner, on the subject of the recent outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital, of which the following is an extract :—

I regret to say I am not in a position to assign any definite cause. Personally speaking, I am labouring under a double difficulty. In the first place, the data on which I have to base my calculations and draw my conclusions with regard to events which occurred long before I came here, must to a new comer like myself and holding only a temporary charge, come second-hand. Secondly, after such a lapse of time, and especially after the epidemic has long since disappeared, there is no likelihood of any fresh data forthcoming. Moreover, at the best of times, on a question where there are so many theories regarding the actual causation of cholera, even from personal observation of such epidemics, it would be hazardous to single out this or that condition or theory to account for the occurrence of cholera. It would be utterly unscientific even if it were wise to fix upon any particular condition or circumstance as the special or definite cause of the epidemic in the J. J. Hospital on mere supposition or on second-hand information regarding a question of such vital importance. Any opinion expressed on second-hand information (presuming such information to be correct, for I do not feel myself qualified to do otherwise), or any attempt to explain the occurrence of the epidemic on such information at this distance of time, must necessarily be of a speculative character. There are, however, a few general conditions which may well be noted here. The surroundings, for instance, of the J. J. Hospital are anything but satisfactory. The hospital compound is bounded on the north by the buffalo stables known as Downi, to the east of the hospital, not far from the servants' quarters, is the reclaimed ground over a quarry-hole belonging to the late Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. The reclaimed ground is nothing but a heap of stable refuse. It is below the level of the road, and is now very largely built on in the shape of substantial stables. These are let out as livery stables. The compound of these livery stables is not properly drained. It has always been a source of great nuisance. In this compound there is a large tank which contains nothing but liquid filth. A recent analysis of water from this tank, made by me indicated 10 grains of chlorine per gallon. This is a very high percentage. The water is very offensive to smell. I am taking immediate action against the owner to have the tank filled in at once with sweet earth. This tank fouls the water of the tanks in Bai Motlibai Hospital. The water of one of the tanks in Bai Motlibai Hospital compound on analysis showed 8 grains of chlorine per gallon. In both these waters there was abundance of free ammonia. To the south of the J. J. Hospital stands the Babula Tank. It is a matter of congratulation that the part immediately close to the road between the tank and the J. J. Hospital has been reclaimed. It would be still better if the whole of the tank is filled in with sweet earth. As it is at present, it is merely a receptacle for liquid filth, sewage not excluded. The squalid walls of this dismal tank show evident signs of filth trickling down their chinks and crevices. An analysis of water from this tank also recently made by me, showed a sufficiently large quantity of chlorine (15 grains per gallon) to justify the assertion that the water of this tank is contaminated with sewage.

Dr. Kirtikar goes on to suggest the removal of the Downi stable, and the filling in of the tank on the property. "With surroundings such as these," he remarks, "it is a wonder that the J. J. Hospital has not suffered more on the present occasion and has practically escaped suffering in the past." The total number of deaths attributable to the epidemic was 57. The cost of the extra staff of sweepers employed was Rs. 111.

It was resolved to record the report, it being pointed out that the document was forwarded to the Corporation also, and members would have an opportunity of discussing the question in that body.

PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The next business before the Committee was the consideration of report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of the improvement of Barber Lane.

The Sub-Committee reported that, accompanied by the Acting Commissioner, they inspected the property No. 78-80, Barber Lane, belonging to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji Davar. The house covers an area of 266·41 square yards, of which 169 yards are required for improving the line of the street, and the owner contends that if this large part of his land is acquired by the Municipality, the remaining portion, 97·41 yards with a frontage of only ten feet would be but of little value to him. He is not willing, therefore, to give up such a large part of his property, but agrees to sell the whole for Rs. 14,000, although, at first, he demanded Rs. 20,000. This represents Rs. 75 per square yard, including the building. Under Section 298 of the Municipal Act, the Municipality have the power to take only such land as may be necessary for the improvement of the street ; but it is considered advantageous to purchase the whole property and re-sell the portion not required for the improvement of the street, as otherwise a large amount will have to be paid to the owner of the property as compensation for loss, damage, &c. The net cost of this set-back would be Rs. 9,554, and, under the circumstances, the Sub-Committee recommend that the necessary sanction should be applied for the taking up of the whole area of 266·41 yards.

G. W. Roughton.
K. M. Shroff.
S. Rebsch."

The Committee adopted the report, and resolved to forward it to the Corporation.

A RETAINING WALL ON THE MALABAR HILL.

The Committee also considered letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Sayaji Nagoji for the work of constructing a retaining wall at Walkeshwar Road for Rs. 14,364-12-0. Stating that sanction be accorded as follows :—

Amount of tender, Rs. 14,364-12 ; repairs to the road when the wall is completed to be done by the Road Department, Rs. 2,004 ; establishment and contingencies, Rs. 1,851 ;—total, Rs. 18,229-12.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

MAKING A CLAIM LATE IN THE DAY.

The next item on the agenda was a letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, to the Secretary, forwarding letter, dated 13th September last, from Soondrabai, daughter of the late Ramchandra Pandurang, requesting that the Rs. 360 due to herself and brother as compassionate allowance, under a resolution of the Town Council, passed in 1883, might be paid to the claimants, and not withheld on the ground of being time-barred.

The Committee resolved that as the compassionate allowance was not claimed the amount was in March last treated as a time-barred claim, and carried to the credit of the Municipal fund, and in consideration of the services rendered by the deceased the Corporation be recommended to sanction as a special case the payment of the sum from surplus cash balance.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

M. Ollivier Beauregard, a well-known, sagacious, and patient Egyptologist, has, a Paris correspondent says, published a work which shows that the ancient Egyptians were not impassible, as they are reputed to have been. It is on Egyptian satires. He deals with periods of ten thousand years. M. Ollivier Beauregard is one of the most erudite of living French authorities on the antiquities of Egypt. One of his documents is a papyrous of the time of Rameses II. It is a censure in the lampoon style of the profane conduct of that king. Somebody wrote a counterblast in his defence, which M. Ollivier Beauregard also possesses. It is written in the same tone, and meets satire with satire. There is on a third papyrus an attack on the priests, which for the liveliness of its style and the mercilessness of its irony affords a parallel to certain articles in the "Dictionnaire Philosophique." One of M. Ollivier Beauregard's antique documents is a satire on the vices of Cleopatra and her disorderly life. A more modern papyrus is an ironical exhortation to all good Egyptians to pay cheerfully the taxes assessed by their foreign dynasty. The advantages of having rulers belonging to a higher civilization are pointed out in an apologue resembling that of Menenius Agrippa. M. Ollivier Beauregard's work is published under the title "La Caricature Egyptienne Politique et Morale. Descriptions, interpretations, accompagnes de dessins et de gravures." The work is published in Paris by Thorin.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The experiences of the officer who left India on the outbreak of hostilities to represent the *Pioneer* put the position clearly enough. He arrived at Tokio at the beginning of October, and proceeded to interview the Japanese officials with a view to obtaining permission to join the army in Corea—statements having already appeared in the newspapers that the Government was granting leave to European correspondents to journey to the scene of operations. He went first to the British Legation, and presented his credentials as a war correspondent there, but was immediately informed that no assistance whatever could be given by the Legation, as an application on behalf of the *Times'* correspondent had been met by a curt and peremptory refusal from the Japanese Government. Our correspondent, however, succeeded in getting a personal introduction to General Kodoma, Vice-Minister of War. "To the War Office accordingly I repaired," he writes, "and was received most affably by the General, who granted me a long interview. As he cannot talk English we conversed in German through an interpreter. I told him I was much interested in the war, and had come all the way from India to see what I could of it. He was inclined to discourage me by saying that I should have to go through great hardships, &c., but seemed very pleased when I said that I was quite willing to go through the same lot as the Japanese soldier. He showed me some very good maps of the theatre of war, and freely pointed the positions of the various portions of the army. After showing me how close they had got to the Chinese frontier, the General remarked that there was not much use in going to Corea, as there would not be much more fighting on that side. I thought I had gained my point when I replied that it would give me even greater pleasure to go to China, and be present at the taking of Pekin by the Japanese forces. For after this, he was most cordial ; asked when I would be ready to start, and would I go in a Transport ? But this was all a blind ; instead of giving me a pass himself, he said I must go to the Foreign Office for the permit, return to him, and he would pass me on to Army Headquarters at Hiroshima. After an interview at the Foreign Office, I was told that the permission must come from the Home Office, which, it was said, had charge of the regulations affecting correspondence, to which I should have to conform. Eventually, in three or four days the answer was returned that my application could not be granted." Our correspondent adds that no newspaper representative up to date had been more successful with the Japanese authorities. He learnt that Mr. —— of the *Times* had given it up in disgust, and had gone off to China to see what he could do there. Mr. Villiers was said to have started for Chemulpo unauthorised, but what he would do when he got there was not clear. Corea is not an easy country to travel in at the best of times, an when it is the scene of war, and in the occupation of an Army, whose orders are that no foreign traveller is to get near the front, it is hard to see what the versatile artist could hope to do beyond picking up a little local colouring.

Our correspondent, during his short stay in the country, had, of course, seen a good deal of the troops preparing for the front. "The train service," he says, "is altogether upset by the moving of troops, who are being drawn from the northern Provinces and concentrated round Hiroshima, which is the naval headquarters, and where the Mikado has at present taken up his residence. At nearly every station on the journey between Kobe and Tokio, one met troop trains full of soldiers, all in the highest spirits, and quite ready to enter into conversation with foreigners. They are all dressed in a thick dark-blue cloth uniform, with a broad stripe of red or yellow on the trousers. One cannot travel any distance without being struck by the immense and spontaneous enthusiasm for the war displayed by the inhabitants throughout the country. On the railway all the stations are gaily decorated, as for a festival, with the Japanese national flag—a white ground with a large red disc in the centre—and arches of bamboos hung with lanterns, which at night make a brave display. At stations where troops are timed to halt for refreshments, large wooden booths are erected for them, and the people turn out in crowds to gaze on their warriors, and take every opportunity of cheering and encouragement. At Kobe temporary sheds had been erected at the shrine of Nanko, which is perhaps of all spots the dearest to loyal and patriotic Japanese, as it is dedicated to a hero who fell not far from the spot fighting in the Imperial cause. There was something particularly solemn and impressive in the spectacle of officers and men kneeling devoutly before the tomb of the national here, on the eve of their own departure for the field, and seeking his martial inspiration for themselves. The men are very young ; in fact, mere boys, but they all look sturdy and robust, though very short. At the War Ministry I was shown various Chinese trophies, which had just arrived, consisting of a number of exceedingly rusty guns, standards, drums, a general's coat, and a peacock feather hat."—*Pioneer.*

TO-DAY'S MUNICIPAL MEETING.

The business on the agenda paper for to-day's meeting of the Municipal Corporation is not of so contentious or important a character as that of last month, when the Administration Report, the question of "water by meter," the work of the Joint Schools Committee, the proposed engagement of an air analyst, and many other topics gave full scope for animated debate. The business to be dealt with to-day is for the most part non-contentious. The Executive Engineer reports that the proposed Victoria Road extension divides Narelwadi into two portions ; one to the north of the proposed road being 12,591 square yards in extent, and the other to the south 30,533 square yards. He, therefore, suggests that the Municipality should take up the whole of the plot between the road and the northern boundary of the property, as its depth is slightly over 100 feet over a great portion. On the southern side a strip of 100 feet in depth may be acquired for the frontage. The aggregate area of these two plots of frontage land would be 17,420 square yards. This is exclusive of certain plots which cannot be acquired without difficulty. The letter continues :—

Mr. Narelwala asks Rs. 5-8 per square yard for the frontage land, and undertakes to eject his tenants and to remove the buildings standing on the frontage land at his own expense. I do not think it is worth so much, but considering that we have undertaken to pay Rs. 5 per square yard to the Port Trustees for the land in the vicinity of Narelwadi for a burialg-round, I do not think we would be justified in offering a lower rate than Rs. 5 per square yard. At this rate the value of 17,420 square yards of the frontage land on both sides of the proposed road would be Rs. 87,100. The land may fetch more than Rs. 5 per square yard after the road is made, but I am not prepared to guarantee that it will. It is for the Corporation to decide whether they will take the risk. I would request that the matter may be laid before the Corporation at their next meeting, as the Port Trustees have asked for an early settlement of the line of the new street, so that they may make their own road in continuation of the Municipal Road now under consideration.

A further letter is received from the Executive Engineer reporting that the bad state of the public roads in Mahim in the monsoon is owing to the want of drainage in the locality. The works sanctioned for the current year included the construction of a storm water drain from Dadur police chowkey to the Portuguese church, and arrangements are being made to carry it out. The constructions of similar drains from Lower Mahim Bazaar and from Lower Mahim Portuguese church to Bhandarwada was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in his Budget but was not sanctioned. Mr. Murzban says that notwithstanding the sandy soil of Mahim which allows the storm water to percolate into it as fast as possible, no permanent good can be effected until a complete scheme of surface drainage is carried out. In the meantime what could be done has been done by the Road Department.

Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis forwards for consideration a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay expressing a general approval of the proposed Municipal bye-laws, but suggesting that the washing of clothes at public tanks and wells should be prohibited. A letter from Veterinary Captain James Mills is also forwarded, suggesting the alteration of certain sections of the bye-laws.

A report is received from Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwala, Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens respecting the proposed improvement of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Garden at Mahim. Having referred to the circumstances under which the garden was acquired, Mr. Mahaluxmiwala proceeds :—

The defects of the garden as it exists at present are : (*a*) Its very low level, it being on an average about 2 feet below the surrounding roads and ground. (*b*) Absence of drains ; all the water from the surrounding roads and ground consequently rushing into the garden during the monsoons, which has now to be removed by making a large open channel across the garden. (*c*) Absence of any fencing or railing. (*d*) The poorness of the soil, it being all sea-sand thrown

in to raise the level. (c) The general bad condition of the existing shrubberies and lawns and unsuitableness of the existing plan. As the existing garden is on a very low level and would form a hollow after the surrounding ground has been reclaimed with "kutchra," it would be advisable to raise the level before a new garden is laid out on it. The Executive Engineer may be requested to prepare an estimate for filling it up.

The report is accompanied by estimates from Mr. Marzban showing that the cost of carrying out the improvement suggested would be as follows: filling and raising the level of garden ground, Rs. 9,405; constructing a fountain Rs. 1,079; iron railing all round the compound, Rs. 6,563; providing drainage arrangements, Rs. 2,807.

A communication in respect to which some discussion is likely to take place is the letter in which the Acting Health Officer makes a report in accordance with a resolution of the Standing Committee concerning the recent outbreak of cholera in the J. J. Hospital. He points out that the hospital compound is looked after by the servants and sweepers in the employ of the hospital authorities. The Health Department is therefore unable to say how long the kutchra removed from the hospital compound has been lying there. The kutchra consisted of stable litter mainly, from the compound of the hospital and places outside it and in its close vicinity. There was no choking of the hospital sewers or of those in its close vicinity. They were all opened up and found to be in thorough working order. They contained no more accumulation of solid matter than is to be seen in any ordinary working drain. Dr. Kirtikar discusses the probable causes of the outbreak, in terms which will be found quoted in our report of yesterday's meeting of the Standing Committee, when it was decided to refer the matter to the Corporation.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. M. BURT, 26th Field Battery, has been appointed Adjutant, Artillery Militia.

Second-Lieutenant B. I. M. Locke, No. 14 Company Eastern Division, is transferred to No. 12 Company Eastern Division.

CAPTAIN R. H. D. THRING, 1st Madras Lancers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad District, *vice* Captain Little.

CAPTAIN J. H. JELLETT, on resigning appointment of Staff Captain, R A., Bombay Circle, is transferred to the 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. W. STULPNAGEL, 22nd Company Eastern Division; P. Percival, No. 3 Company Eastern Division, exchange companies.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. NOYES, commanding West Yorkshire Regiment, will command the Troops on board the hired Transport "Britannia," sailing to-day.

CAPTAIN C. B. LITTLE, Somersetshire Light Infantry, D. A. A. G., Secunderabad District, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel McLeod, D. S. O., on other duty.

THE following Officers have been detailed for employment as Unpaid Attaches, Intelligence Branch, Burma, during current cold season:—Captain J. E. Harvey, No. 7 Mountain Battery; Captain H. B. Walker, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant E. W. Carrick, 32nd Madras Infantry; Lieutenant G. C. Rigby, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. S. Bulfin, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant W. Parry, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

THE Governor-General in Council is also pleased to notify that, had the undermentioned men of the Mandalay Battalion survived, the distinction of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred on them in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry during the operations against the Kachins in 1892-93:—Havildar Jaffir Khan, killed on the 30th January, 1893; Naik Nur Jehan Khan, killed on the 31st January, 1893; and Lance-Naik Narsingh Das, killed on the 31st January, 1893. The widows of these men are admitted to the pension of the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the dates above-mentioned.

OWING to cholera being prevalent on the routes between Barreilly and Lucknow, the movements of the following Corps have been revised as under:—Head-quarters Wing, 11th Bengal Infantry.—Leave Barreilly 12th November, arrive Lucknow by rail same date; leave Lucknow by road 15th November, arrive Doranda 27th December. Head-quarters Wing, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment.—Leave Ranikhet 5th November, marching to Kathgodam, thence railing to Bareilly; leave Bareilly by rail 28th November, arrive Lucknow same day. Wing 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment.—Leave Shahjahanpur by rail 28th November, arriving Lucknow same day.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the Burma Military Police:—Jemadar Sowan Singh, Magwe Battalion—For conspicuous gallantry in action during the operations against the Kachins in the neighbourhood of the Sima post on the 12th December, 1892, on which occasion he held a picquet till relieved, although severely pressed by the enemy. Jemadar Lal Bir Thapa, Mogoung Levy, and No. 258, Havildar Man Bir Thapa, Mogoung Levy.—For conspicuous gallantry in action during the operations against the Kachins when advancing on Kanja on the 13th December, 1892, on which occasion nearly twenty stockades werer rushed and taken, the Jamadar who led the extreme advance, and the Havildar, who commanded a flanking party, contributing largely to the success of the operations by the gallantry and dash with which they led their respective parties. No. 2273, Sepoy Ambahadur Thapa, Mogoung Levy.—For conspicuous gallantry in action during the advance on Kanja in the Kachin Hills on the 13th December, 1892, on which occasion he dashed forward under a heavy fire and, though severely wounded, was the first man to enter the enemy's stockade.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 3rd November, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,81,750	2,60,678	5,355	4,47,783
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	..	—	..	6,40,775

Decrease ... Rs. 1,92,992

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	300	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	35	17	1	53
Mean miles 105·43 For previous 16 weeks of half-year	6,574	3,041	69	9,684
Total for 17 weeks...	7,174	3,341	79	10,594
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th October, 1894, on 115·50* Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,500	2,300	20	3,820
Or per mile of Ry. (mean miles 105·43)	14	22	....	36
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	9,974	7,575	311	17,860
Total for 17 weeks...	11,474	9,875	331	21,680
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	907	312	13	1,232
Per mile of Ry. do.	·36	12	1	49
Total to corresponding date do.	8,347	5,847	147	14,341

* Dohad-Rutlam Section opened for traffic (70·50 miles) on 22nd October 1894.

Increase for the week ... Rs. 2,588

Ditto to date ... " 7,339

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st October:—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 23rd October 1894, submitting a letter from the contractors for the construction of the new coal wharf at Tank Bunder requesting that they may be allowed to use the shed and a part of the vacant bungalow in the compound of the Saw Mills property, the former for the storage of cement, &c., and the latter as an office, and recommending that they be allowed the use of the shed and of two or three rooms in the bungalow at a small or nominal rent, and that his own department be allowed to occupy one room of the bungalow as an office. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th October 1894, reporting that both the bungalow and the shed are available.

Resolution—The contractors may be allowed the use of the lower floor of the bungalow at a monthly rent of Rs. 20 and the use of ground in the shed at the usual rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per catty per mensem. The Engineer should be allowed an office-room free of rent.

Read letter from Mr. I. M. Shields, dated 25th October 1894, resigning his seat on the Board of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay from 5th November 1894.

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce should be asked to elect a Trustee to fill the vacancy.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 20th October 1894, stating that the Surveyors to the Port, who examined the Anchor Hoy "Grappler" on the 19th instant, report badly on the vessel both as regards the hull and boilers and will only grant a 3 months' certificate if the required repairs are effected and giving as his opinion that the vessel is unsafe and unfit for her work and that it would not be advisable or worth while to spend money on her. Read report by the Surveyors to the Port, dated 19th October 1894. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, advising that no money be spent in patching up the old Anchor Hoy; that she should be laid up at once and sold and that the Port Officer should in communication with the Enginner make the best arrangements he can for lifting buoys, &c., until the new Hoy is ready.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee are approved.

Submitted draft administration report for the year 1893-94, a copy of which was furnished to each Trustee on the 26th instant.

Resolution.—The report as amended should be adopted.

Submitted a letter from the traffic manager, dated 28th July 1894, with regard to the accommodation required for customs officers at Carnac Bunder.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Submitted memo. by the chairman, dated 24th October 1894, regarding the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground at Tank Bunder.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, dated 13th October 1894, forwarding a report by Mr. Ingram, Superintendent of Police, I Division, Prince's, Victoria and Merewether Docks, as to the strength of the Police Staff required for the Docks, and recommending that the increase of 15 men proposed by Mr. Ingram, be sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 199 per mensem. Submitted report by Mr. Ingram above referred to. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28 October 1894, supporting the proposals of the Superintendent of Police. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, advising that as Government have, by their resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 49, dated 28 August 1893, fixed the present scale for the Police Establishment and as under existing arrangements the Trustees share the cost, the action to be taken by them is therefore to forward the papers to Government for disposal, saying the Trustees concur in the necessity for the proposed increase which they observe is occasioned in part by the imposition of Customs duties and in part by the large passenger traffic at the Docks (from which the Trust derives no benefit) and that in terms of the agreement now current the Trustees are prepared to contribute half the additional expense involved.

Resolution—Government should be addressed as recommended by the Establishment Committee.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 20th October 1894, reporting that a padow laden with coal sank on the 19th instant abreast of Malet Bunder, but no lives were lost.

2. Letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 25th October 1894, reporting that on the 24th instant a padow was driven on the reef south of Cross Island where she lies, and that all her cargo was washed out, but no lives were lost.

October—	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items. Rs.	Total. Rs.
From 1st to 27th Oct., 1894	1,20,758	1,37,847	11,122	820	2,70547
From 1st to 27th Oct. 1893	1,27,911	1,42,739	8,712	..	2,79,362
	Dr. 7,153	Dr. 4,892	2,410	820	Dr. 8,815
Excess in previous months	62,671	86,250	6,987	3,987	59,895
Total excess to 27th Oct. 1894.	55,518	81,358	9,397	4,807	1,51,080

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1894 to 26th Oct. 1894.	For week ending 26th Oct. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 26th Oct. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	16	557	14	556
" piloted out of harbour	13	572	17	569
" transported.	5	395	11	449
" attended to.	2	45	..	35
" warped		45	2	31

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	6	273	3	244
Victoria Dock ...	9	238	4	212
Total ...	15	511	7	456
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	4	267	2	255
Victoria Dock ...	6	249	4	212
Total ...	10	516	6	467
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	...	6	..
Victoria Dock ...	7	...	6	...
Total ...	19	...	12	—

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	86	8	91
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	4	54	4	64
Total ...	9	140	12	155

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

—	During week. No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 27th Oct. 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 27th Oct. 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 27th Oct. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	...	..	..	17	5,986	27	9,313
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S. S. "Bezwada"	1	4 ds	5,001	} 38	102978	25	53,175
S.S. "Azamor"	1	1 dy	3,085				
Total......	2	5 ds	8,086	55	108964	52	62,488

THE marriage of Mr. Alfred Basil Loder, third son of the late Sir Robert Loder, Bart., with Miss Mabel Poynter, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Poynter, was celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on the afternoon of Oct. 17. Mr. Reginald B. Loder was best man. There were six bridesmaids, Miss Marry Eweing, Miss Laura Osborn, Miss Loder, Miss Wynford Kemball, Miss Ivy Streatfield, and Miss Audrey Loder. The bride was given away by her father. Her train was borne by Master Basil Loder, dressed in white satin Charles I. costume. The officiating clergymen were the Revs. J. E. C. Weldon. J. Storrs, and H. Princep.

THE marriage of Sir Leslie Falkiner, Bart., with Elaine, younger daughter of Mr. W. M. Farmer, of Naynard Ville, Cape of Good Hope, and Bina-gardens, Kensington, took place in St. Paul's Knightsbridge, on Oct. 16. Mr. Allan de Trafford attended the bridegroom as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Falkmer, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Maud Cooper, Miss Violette Fairlie-Cunninghame; Miss Bouwens, cousin of the bridegroom; and Miss Bright. The bride's train was held by her nephews, Master Gerard and Master Brian Bernard. The Rev. Moore Neligan, vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne-park, officiated, assisted, by the Rev. J. Baden-Powell, Precentor of St. Paul's. Mr. Farmer gave his daughter away. The bride and bridegroom subsequently left for Paris.

A STORY OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

SOME time ago we had occasion to comment on the extraordinary system of Forest Administration in Madras, in virtue of which the trained officers of the Forest Department are subordinated to revenue officers with no experience of forest work or forest procedure. At the time we wrote we had no idea of the extent to which this subordination of the trained officers of one department to the technically-ignorant officers of another was carried out; but from the details which reach us of certain prosecutions of forest cases in the Kurnoul district by the revenue officials in the teeth of the protests of the principal forest officer concerned, it would appear that forest officers are systematically subbordinated to revenue officers of corresponding rank, from the Conservators down to the Range officers. The Conservators are subordinated to the Forest Commissioner; the Deputy Conservators to the Collectors of Districts, and the Range officers to the various Tahsildars and Taluq Deputy Tahsildars. This last is the most ridiculous anomaly of the whole ridiculous system. The Range officers are as much the backbone of the Forest Department as the non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the British army. Their duties are weighty and their responsibilities great. They are trained men, usually of considerable experience. Some of them are Englishmen, though on account of the degrading anomaly of their official position, subordinated as they are to arrogant native officials in the persons of Deputy Tahsildars drawing a less salary than themselves, few self-respecting Englishmen care to retain the position for any length of time. The Deputy Tahsildar is ordinarily a young graduate, with the normal inflation of wind in the head peculiar to his class, and he usually appears unable to contain himself at the delightful—if anomalous—reality of having an English officer of superior status to himself in practical subordination to him. This is a Gilbertian situation, which only the Madras Government could be capable of evolving. The Forest Ranger is obliged to send a crime register of each forest offence which occurs in his range to the Deputy Tahsildar. If the latter's Collector happens to be acquainted with forest procedure no harm is done, as the Deputy Tahsildar restrains himself; but if he happens to have a Collector who has had no forest experience, he lets himself loose, and in the exquisite Baboo idiom, with which we in India are familiar, traverses the usually well-written reports and crime registers of the Forest Ranger. Some of these lucubrations of the petty revenue officials would move the gods to mirth; but to the Forest Ranger they do not afford matter for merriment when he finds them endorsed by the Collector. This is

PRECISELY WHAT HAS HAPPENED

in Kurnoul, where, apparently, in consequence of the ignorance of Forest procedure of the Acting Collector, a Deputy Tahsildar of that district has been permitted to raid villages wholesale, literally, as a forest officer reports, "as if it were an enemy's country," In these illegal raids, the Deputy Tahsildar cleared out wholesale the furniture of seven villages viz., Veerapuram, Kurdunda, Guvvalagunta, Velgode, Yedurapand, Sivapuram and Tallamudupy. The furniture thus illegally seized in the dwelling-houses of the people is described in an official report on the subject as "articles of domestic furniture, instruments of vehicular and agricultural industry, and fashioned timber, such as cots, wheels with iron tyres, wheel boxes, spokes and felloes, &c." Anything more illegal and oppressive than these seizures could not be imagined, as the articles in question are specially protected by legislation. There are rulings of the Madras High Court and the Madras Board of Revenue specifically protecting such articles and accentuating the rule enunciated in the Madras Forest Act to the effect that "Forest produce is produce found in and brought from a forest." The furniture seized was all made of old seasoned wood cut years before; some of the cots were black with age, and had been handed down as heirlooms from father to son, from a date probably anterior to that of the creation of the Forest Department itself. The acting Collector with the proverbial thoroughness of a new broom, had distinguished himself by upsetting everything done by his predecessor, in order—it is uncharitably averred in one letter of the official's correspondence—to prove that everything had been done irregulary until his own advent to the district, and that it was to the interest of Government that he should be retained in the Collectorship. One letter of his to the Revenue Board has been made public, where he deprecates being removed from the district until he has 'evolved order out of the chaos' existing. Be this as it may, whatever motive animated, the facts and official correspondence disclose that he permitted himself to be betrayed into acts of the

GRAVEST ILLEGALITY,

in consequence of which innocent men have been unjustly punished, and the sylvan huts of the humble ryots turned into abodes of mourning. Without visiting the scene of the exploits of his enterprising Deputy Tahsildar, or acquainting himself with the merits of the seizures, the Acting Collector fulminated a "Resolution" (the English of which sufficiently indicates that it was drafted by a native) endorsing his revenue subordinate's illegalities, and censuring the local forest officers for not doing likewise! The rejoinder was grim and terse. The District forest officer, (a Punjab man whose evil destiny had drifted him to Madras) professed himself—as indeed he well might—"perfectly astounded" with the action and "Resolution" of the Acting Collector. He must have felt still further "astounded" when he found himself removed to another district shortly afterwards. The hint was apparently not lost upon his successor, the new District Forest Officer, for the latter did nothing to stem the tide of illegality which now flooded the whole of the unhappy Taluk. This unenviable task was, however, ultimately achieved by another forest officer. Emboldened by the countenance of the head of the district, the subordinate revenue officials now proceeded to incredible lengths. They seized and confiscated timber in the forests, in despite of the permits shown, notwithstanding that every required legality and formality had been observed by the unfortunate permit holders. The Deputy Tahsildar, who had originally raided the villages adverted to, entered a forest thannah, and seized the timber deposited therein by the permit holders in conformity with forest procedure. The Forest Thanadar resisted this illegality; he was backed up by his superior officers in the Forest Department, who warmly supported him. Nothwithstanding, the unfortunate man was peremptorily dismissed; and his immediate superior officer, the Forest Ranger, who upheld him, was summarily punished and degraded—in defiance of the Government regulations governing such matters—without even being afforded an opportunity of being heard in his defence. All these amazing facts the official correspondence discloses. These despotic measures inspired general terror in the district; the carpenters' industry in the taluk concerned was paralysed, in consequence of the Deputy Tahsildar's illegal raids, which has been specially directed against the dwellings of these artisans. The knowledge that all this had been done under the *ægis* of the Acting Collector depressed and intimidated the population. They refused to proceed with their usual avocations in the timber trade. "Of what avail are permits and all the safeguards provided by law," they cried; our timber is seized whether we have permits or not; it is not safe from the raids of the revenue officers even when we deposit it in the very sanctuary of the forest thana." In this connection it will hardly be credited that the Acting Collector himself kept under attachment for seven months one hundred cart-loads of first-class timber, notwithstanding that the timber in question was safeguarded by permits and every legal formality.

IT WAS IN VAIN

that the unhappy permit-holders sent him petitions remonstrating against the injustice and injury done them, and pointing out that their valuable timber was splitting and deteriorating under the rays of the sun, in its place of detention. It was only after emphatic protests from a Forest Officer that the Acting Collector released the timber. Matters were brought to a climax when the Acting Collector ordered a Forest Officer to prosecute the owners of the timber illegally seized and confiscated by the revenue officials in despite of the permits shown. The Forest Officer refused, on the score that the permit-holders having fulfilled "every required legality and every rule and regulation of the Forest Department," had committed no offence, and he roundly added that the Acting Collector's order to prosecute, and the illegal seizure and confiscation of the timber adverted to were "illegal acts of grave oppression which admit of no palliation." The Acting Collector reiterated his order to prosecute. The Forest Officer reiterated his refusal, and more emphatically than before denounced the "illegality" and "oppression" of the whole business. He went further and wished to know how the Acting Collector could possibly justify the illegal raids on the villages before adverted to, in the face of the High Court rulings and Revenue Board proceedings on the subject? The incidents which followed would partake of the nature of comedy if the issues were not so grave, involving as they did, the well-being of the unfortunate ryots concerned. In spite of the protests of the Forest Officers, and the Revenue Board's and High Court rulings, showing the illegality of his proceedings, which the Forest Officer was careful to send him, the Acting Collector ordered the wretched owners of the furniture illegally seized to be prosecuted. Even the Hindu Taluk Magistrate could not stand this. He replied that he did not see how the trials could stand, as under the Madras Forest Act no offence had been committed. The Acting Collector thereupon ordered

A YOUNG NATIVE PROBATIONARY

Deputy Collector, who had just joined, to take the cases on his file, and the Deputy Tahsildar, who had perpetrated the illegal raids, to prosecute. He also ordered the Forest Officer to appear in support of the prosecutions. The Forest Officer duly put in an appearance at court, and unfolding the Revenue Board's proceedings, requested the trying Magistrate to read them. The prosecuting Magistrate (the Deputy Tahsildar) objected wildly. "The reading of those orders will not help the prosecution!" he cried. "They will help the cause of justice" retorted the Forest Officer. "They are orders issued by the Administration for the enlightenment and guidance of public officers in matters such as are now before the court. I insist upon their being read." Will it be believed that for thus producing in court the orders of the Board of Revenue in question, the Forest Officer was subsequently charged "with having unauthorisedly stifled inquiry into forest cases (!)" and that he was punished and degraded. Verily, Mr. Gilbert is not in it with the Madras Government. There is nothing in operatic extravaganza so comic as this! Stifling inquiry forsooth, when the unhappy officer was pouring all the light he could into the matter! If the charge had been "stifling the prosecution, and exposing its iniquity and illegality," it would have been literally true. The Forest Officer produced also the Madras Forest Act, and wanted to know how ancient cots, whose antiquity was manifest on their face, and cart-wheels with iron tyres could be brought within the definition of "Forest Produce?" "It would be just as legal for you to walk to my tent and attach my cots and carts and wooden furniture. Indeed it would be more legal than invading private dwelling-houses," he pertinently declared. The court, however, got over the initia-illegality of the furniture seized not being "Forest produce" under the Madras Forest Act, by ruling that under the provisions of the *Forest Act of India* "Forest produce" might be difined as wooden articles seized anywhere! We need hardly say that this dictum of the learned Magistrate is the most unmitigated nonsense, and is not supported by anything in the *Forest Act of India*. In this way, this unique trial, which would give points to the famous one of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick, proceeded merrily. The furniture owners, on being called on to plead to the illegal charge, produced the old permits (in fragments) under the authority of which the wood composing their furniture had been originally cut, and the butts of the logs from which it had been manufactured, bearing the Sale Hammer stamps of the Forest Department. This last, in itself, was irrefragable evidence of legal ownership: but the court got over it by the owner declaring that it discredited the evidence. In reference to the cots, the owners of course had no permits to show, pathetically pointing out that these antique articles had been in possession of their ancestors in remote generations. In the result, the unfortunate accused, who had been first outraged by the illegal invasion of their homes, and the illegal seizure and confiscation of their furniture, were convicted and punished!

A FITTING CULMINATION

indeed to the most astounding series of oppressive illegalities which have ever disgraced the Madras Administration. And all this was done in the name of, and under the *ægis* of the law! The terror inspired by these proceedings was so great that permit-holders allowed their timber to be seized and confiscated rather than avow their ownership and produce their permits, and in the village of Ramapuram the inhabitants threw out all their household belongings, which happened to be made of wood, into the streets during the night, and disavowed their ownership. A rumour of all these illegal atrocities seems at length to have reached the ears of the somnolent authorities at Madras, for suddenly the Acting Collector ordered the release of the timber illegally kept under attachment for seven months, in despite of permits and every required legality, and concerning which he had issued repeated orders of prosecution, which the Forest Officer refused to obey on the ground of their illegality. A lull also took place in the village raids, in consequence, it is said, of private or semi-private advices of warning from the Revenue Board. But the Forest Officer, who in the effort to resist illegality, had engaged in an unequal fight against all the might of Revenue authority was determined that the matter should not be hushed up. Accordingly he addressed a full report to Government, formally charging the Acting Collector with maladministration, and giving chapter and verse as to his illegal prosecutions, and the illegal raids of his Revenue subordinates on the seven villages aforementioned. The above are the bald facts, as disclosed by the official correspondence. They present a very ugly and almost incredible tale,

THE ONE REDEEMING FEATURE

of which is the gallant stand made by the Forest Officer against arbitrary and unjust authority. Illegal acts and the wanton violation of the privacy of dwelling-houses, such as those brought to light, would have been sufficient to drive some districts into insurrection. It is beyond question that illegal prosecutions have been persevered with to the bitter end, in spite of the determined opposition and emphatic protests of the Forest Officers, who braved their own official ruin in the interests of justice and humanity; and that the law has been overridden to the dire misery of the people. For the prestige of English administration, if for no other reason, the madras Government should see that the unfortunate people who have been illegally convicted and punished, are adequately compensated. It should also see that the Forest Officers, whose conscientious opposition to unjust illegalities have drawn upon them unmerited punishment, are accorded adequate redress. Above all, it is necessary that the opportunities for oppression of the enterprising Deputy Tahsildar, who raided seven villages so ruthlessly, should be circumscribed. The case also shows the necessity for some reform in mofussil criminal procedure. The wretched ryots who were illegally prosecuted in the above cases had to sell their ploughing cattle (their means of subsistence) to raise funds to engage a lawyer to defend them from the distant town of Nandyal. The hollowness of the trials, in which, after having been illegally bereft of their furniture, the unfortunate villagers were punished for being in possession of it, is sufficiently apparent from the fact that the Acting Collector was

VIRTUALLY THE PROSECUTOR,

the trying Magistrate, a young native subordinate of his on probation, and the prosecuting Magistrate, his Deputy Tahsildar and the perpetrator of the illegal raids. The irony of this travesty of justice was aggravated by the fact that any appeal would have to be disposed of by the Acting Collector himself! The trying Magistrate made no secret of the fact that he believed it was his duty to convict, as his superior, the Acting Collector, had ordered the prosecutions. This is well set forth in the speech for the defence, which throws such light on the anomalies of the so-called trial that we quote a portion of it here, as a fitting conclusion to this narrative:—"I should like to get down on the Record," said counsel for the defence, "the opinion expressed by the court yesterday to the effect that the court had no concern whether this case is illegal or otherwise, inasmuch as the prosecution has been ordered by the Acting District Magistrate! This is very important as showing that the court is not sitting as a court of justice; but merely as a subordinate court bound to enforce the orders of the Acting District Magistrate, whether they be legal or not! This being admittedly the frame of mind in which the court is trying the case, and its conception of its duties in the matter, it reduces this trial into a farce, because the Acting District Magistrate having ordered the prosecution and being virtually the prosecutor, this court on its own showing, feels bound to convict irrespective of the merits of the case!.. The court also disallows evidence tending to prove that the witness (the Deputy Tahsildar) behaved illegally, on the ground that the Acting District Magistrate condoned the illegality. I wish to point out that

TWO WRONGS DO NOT MAKE A RIGHT.

If the Acting District Magistrate condoned the illegality of the Deputy Tahsildar, he behaved illegally also, and that is no justification for this court to carry the illegality one step further still. I would impress upon this court that it sits as an independent court of justice to protect the people from oppression, and not to uphold illegality simply because the Acting District Magistrate has condoned it. This court is sitting as an independent court to see justice done, not to carry out the behests of any official, however exalted that official's position may be. The court is bound to give the benefit of any doubt, illegality or flaw to the accused, and not to the prosecution, as I regret to say the court has shown a tendency to do. The highest, the holiest functions of this court—the functions which cast a halo round a court of justice and secure for it the esteem and veneration of mankind—is to

SUCCOUR THE OPPRESSED

from the powerful hand of authority wrongfully and illegally applied, not to make that powerful hand more heavy and direful. This is a case which should claim the sympathies of the judicial and impartial mind. Here we see a magistrate breaking through the safeguards with which a benevolent Government has sought to secure the liberties of the people—illegally entering their houses, harrying them as if they were beasts who did not possess an immortal soul and the glorious privileges of a free manhood, piling illegality upon illegality, setting the orders of the Legislature and of Government at defiance equally with the liberties of the people, and then coming into this court for sanction of his illegal and infamous acts. I cannot believe that this court has so poor a conception of its high and noble duties, privileges and powers, as to hold that it must indorse all this infamy and illegality simply because it believes an officer in an exalted position has done so. There are broad rules for the guidance of the court which inculcate that its duty is the vindication of justice, not the strengthening of the arm of power—particularly when that power is illegally applied. I call upon the court to act fearlessly up to these broad rules, to enforce the ordinances of the law, not the behests of superior authority, and to give effect to the promise which his Excellency the Governor made to the people the other day during his tour, when he gave them his word as a nobleman, an administrator and the ruler of this great dependency that the magistrates would protect them from any rigorous application or straining of the forest laws, and that if the magistrates failed to do so, the particular case in which such failure occurred should be brought to his notice. This is eminently such a case as his Excellency desired should be brought to his knowledge. In this case the liberty of the subject has been violated, villages have been

RAIDED WHOLESALE,

houses illegally entered, the very cots of the people, passed down from father to son for a generation, seized and confiscated, and a perfect reign of terror established throughout the taluk—and the heinousness of these infamies has been aggravated by the fact that the perpetrator is a magistrate—a man to whom the Administration especially looks to protect the people from such oppression and abuse of power. I call upon this court not to allow the guilt of these proceedings to soil its dignity by countenancing these illegalities. These cases have been born in illegality, nurtured in illegality, and it is now sought to mature them in illegality by getting this court to accord to them its sanction and countenance.

I am informed that the Madras Government and Board of Revenue wish to hush up this matter, as they rightly consider it reflects on themselves. They believe the mere removal of the Deputy Collector will allay the local ferment. I hear they have censured him severely. The publication of the facts will upset this little family arrangement, and will insure, at least, the compensation of the victims to the indefensible maladministration.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

52-91—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Dewji and others—Edgelow and G, and Janadhan and A.

485-93—Thakordas D and C—Curimbhai Ebrahim and others vs Khooshal Tallockchand and others—Craigie L and O.

486-93—Bicknell M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanji and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and others—Craigie L and O.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Valebhoy Khanbhow and others—Payne G and S—Mansukial D and J—Crawford B and Co—Edgelow and G.

107-92—Crawford B and Co—Waghuji Hanmuntrow vs Sorabji Nowroji Moosa—Roughton and B

35-91—Bicknell M and M—Sha Premji Devchand vs Thucker Govindji Chatoorbooji, &c—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

321-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and others—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

350-91—J Peace—Harrichand Jaitha vs Ferdnand Fisher and another—Chalk W and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Cases.

136-93—Tyabji D P and C—Goswami Shri Gordharlalji Tirkamji Maharaj vs Baba Dewnathsing Maharaj—K D Shroff.

275-91—Payne G and S—Moosaji Essoofali vs Adamji Nurudin and others—In person

367-91—In person (a pauper)—Futtey Khan Daryakhan vs Aminabibi and others—Daphtary and F

Postponed Long Causes.

71-91—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Bhai Ramchunder—M H Khan

272-93—Edgelow and G—Muncherjee Bomanjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishanker and K and E and G.

76-94—Bicknell M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and another—In person

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

517-91—In person—Shaik Malang bin Shaik Hajee vs Jamsetjee Jeewanjee Dubash—Tyebjee D and Co.

151-93—Bhaishunker and K—Lachminarayen Makanlal and another vs Jumnabai—Tyabjee D and Co.

Suit of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

Postponed Long Causes.

79-94—J C Cama (for pauper)—Cadurbhoy Noorbhai vs Ramutbai and others—Crawford B and Co.

40-94—Crawford B and Co—Bai Ruttonbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

31-92—Dikshit and H—Kashinath Balwant Ranade vs Theodore Jackson Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

617-93—Payne G and S—Goolam Hussein Moorji vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

To speak to the Minutes of the order.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie L and O.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

30-93—Jam and A (for pauper)—Cooverbai vs Soonabai and others—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

222-91—Payne G and S—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs the Standard Mills Co, Ld—Ardeshir H and D.—Not to be called on.

154-91—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetji Framji Kathack vs Bhicaji and others—Nanu and H.

For Hearing on Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and another vs Gunputram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

43-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Venayek vs Tricumdas Mooljee and others—Khunderao M and B and K.

86-94—Darasha B—Ramkrishna Balal vs Tikaram Baldeo Turner and another—Payne G and S.

142-94—Furdoonji P Pavri—Dewoobai vs Charles Agnew and another—In person.

691-91—Mansuk D and J—Luxmi Wahu vs Damodhur Soonderdas and another—Crawford B and Co.

533-93—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.

441-93—Daftarey and F—Ramchandra Bapoojee Nagnath and othersvs Dada Luxmon Walekar and others—Little, S, N and B.

198-91—Little, S, N and B—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs Abdul Hussein Ebrahim and others.

280-94—Little, S, N and B—Aga Sayad, Mahomed Kazrani vs Haji Sayad Mahomed Hussein Kazrani.

138-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Haji Saboo Sidick and others vs Ghanchi Davood Mahomed.

266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Hiralal vs Ramdas Luckminarayen and others, Jehangier, D.

LAST June Mr. Aubyn Trevor Battye, Mr. Hyland, and Mr. Powys sailed in Mr. Powy's steam yacht from Peterhead for the Arctic Seas; Mr. Powys to shoot, Mr. Hyland and Mr. Battye to "collect." They landed on Kolguev, (an island some fifty miles square between Nova Zembla and the north coast of Russia) at the end of June; and there Mr. Powys left his companions, and went on to shoot in Nova Zembla. Since then nothing has been seen of Mr. Battye and Mr. Hyland. On Aug. 6 Mr. Powys went back with his yacht to the place on the west coast of Kolguev where he had put his two fellow-travellers ashore. There, it appears, he found a letter in a tin, saying that Mr. Battye would be at a harbour on the east coast at the end of July. Mr. Powys then came back with his yacht. The place is now frozen up, and one or two attempts to reach it have failed. But Mr. Battye's brother is now proposing to undertake a relief expedition if he can raise the money.

THE *Economist* hopes that the result of the war between China and Japan will be peace as speedily as possible, and upon moderate terms—such, for example, as the partition of Corea, which is clearly unable to defend itself or govern itself in any reasonable way. If the war is protracted, the expense, both to Japan and to China, will be enormous, and though both countries are probably richer than is supposed, the State revenue of neither is very great, and it is upon the State revenue that the burden must ultimately fall. A forced loan is, of course, possible in either Monarchy, but wars cannot be maintained, except for a moment by private subscription. A long war, therefore, might be a serious matter for China and Japan, even if it did not before the end provoke any of the greater European Powers to enter the field. They have no interest in doing so at present, and the rumours as to the intentions of Russia and France are probably pure falsehoods; but it is impossible to tell in any protracted war what complications may arise, or what terms a Power nearly wearied out might offer for alliances. If the Chinese win, they would probably demand an indemnity from Japan, and would be for years after less ready to listen to European remonstrances. On the other hand, if Japan gained a complete victory, a new Power would have been born, which would compel the great Powers to increase the costly fleets which they already maintain in the Northern Pacific. Japan, too, would for some time be a heady and excitable State, ready for fresh adventures, and not disinclined, perhaps, to ally itself firmly with some European Power in order to undertake some enterprise of the greatest moment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE "Native Opinion" asks: We wonder where was the necessity of a vote of confidence in the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, so well known throughout the Presidency? He is one of the trusted champions of the popular cause, and, as expected, his address as president is a master piece of suggestiveness, sobriety, good taste, judicious advice, and complete independence. It describes the present situation so pretty fully, that to any out-side politician taking interest in our affairs, a study of the same must give a closer acquaintance with our affairs. Starting from the question of the compensation allowance, which so largely adds to local financial burdens, the address deals at some length with the question of land-revenue, and the characteristic burdensomeness of the new revision settlements, the rumoured deprivation of the Northern Division of a seat on the local legislature, an increase in the number of elected seats, the question of simultaneous examination and Lord Wenlock's reply to some addresses in that behalf, and other subjects of equal importance, particularly the recent Hindu and Mahomedan riots and the way to conciliation.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.

Says the "Native Opinion:—The crowned heads of Europe must feel terribly shocked at the sad occurrence of an event which, now that the holder of the peace of Europe is removed, may at any moment convulse the whole of Europe with the threatening clouds of war. To India directly, whether it be the Czar or somebody else who may preserve the European peace, is a matter of no great moment, though one cannot afford to loose sight of the fact that the said maintenance of peace does contribute immensely to the development of our trade. Be that as it may, the removal of the Czar renders the situation in Russia critical; with discontent amongst the Russian peasantry, the spread of Nihilism and of socialistic doctrines, the ascension of the new Czar may be attended by unforseen events. The autocracy of Russia has been a proverbial expression and had not the Russian Government been always careful to divert public attention by new wars and conquests, a national disruption would have long ere been the result.

The "Gujrati" observes: The great Czar is dead. This is indeed a heavy calamity for the royal family. This sad event had already been expected. To a certain extent the ruler of a vast and autocratic country like Russia holds the fortunes of the world in his hands. But it must be said to the credit of the deceased monarch, that he exercised a restraining influence on the aggressive instincts of the jingoes who surrounded him. Though he scarcely paid any attention to the internal improvement of his huge kingdom, his attitude towards foreign powers was essentially one of peace. How his removal from the theatre of European politics is likely to affect the fortunes of Europe, it is not easy to divine. The deceased Emperor, when young, was not a little impetuous. But after his ascension to the throne, he seems to have cooled down. The Czarewitch, who will now succeed him, is not said to possess that strength of will and chararacter which enabled his father to keep under his control the ambitious spirits in Russia. But a sense of enormous responsibility that now devolves upon him might, as in the case of Alexander III, develop those qualities which are essential to the successful government of his Asiatic and European possessions.

REFORM IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—Sir Auckland Colvin deserves our best thanks for his persistent advocacy of a reform in the constitution of the India Government, so as to provide for some efficient check on the growing expenditure of the country. Sir Auckland speaks with authority on the subject, and is sure to carry great weight, as it will not be possible to charge him with being a faddist or an ignorant, globe-trotting, and easy-to-mislead M.P., much less an irresponsible Indian demagogue. Moreover, he has been consistent in deploring the heedless manner in which the great spending departments of the State have been allowed to have their own way in the Council. He specially attacks the growth in the military expenditure, and does not hesitate to attribute the present financial distress to the heavy expenditure caused by the conquest of Burma and the addition of 30,000 men to our Army, and by uncalled-for extension of the Railway system. And he gives the warning that "if we enter on a course of successive measures of fresh taxation, Russia, without moving a man or a gun, need only bide her time;" for internal discontent, caused by excessive taxation, will do more to weaken the British hold on India than Russian advances in Central Asia.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—It seems slow-footed Nemesis is at last overtaking the Government of India. Steadily the cry is growing louder from all well-informed quarters, that there is no salvation for the finances of India until a serious and sincere effort is once for all made to curtail the overgrown expenditure of the empire—an expenditure which has been the principal factor of the chronic embarassment of the Indian treasury for the last ten years, and which hourly threatens to bring it on the verge of insolvency. But what is more to to noticed is the circumstance of the condemnation of this expenditure from the very individuals who once held in succession the portfolio of Indian finance. The appalling deficit of ast year's budget and the straits to which the Finance Minister was reduced before presenting to the public his budget for the current year, have impelled two ex-Finance Ministers and a Controller General to speak frankly and unreservedly on the subject, and lay bare the real root of the chronic embarrassment.

THE AHMEDABAD CONFERENCE.

Referring to the proceedings of the recent Conference at Ahmedabad, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—One more gratifying feature of the conference was that even such members of the community, as may be supposed to represent its orthodox feelings and rigid conservatism, came forward to encourage and assist the other members. In some places our readers may have noticed two hostile camps in the community,—one in favour of a searching self-examination, the higher interests of life, and permanent improvement; the other in favour of half-measures at the best, short-sighted views, and self-complacency. Here, on the contrary, we find the Kaji of Ahmedabad and the priests joining the educated section of the community. It is particularly gratifying to find the former lending the authoritiy of his voice to the support of a resolution which, inter alia, declared that Mahomedan girls should be trained as school-mistresses in the Female Training College. This is an important measure, the parent of many useful improvements in future. It is to be expected that when a venerable gentleman in the position of the Kaji advocates such a reform, one great obstacle at least in the way of its practical introduction is removed for ever, so far as Gujarat is concerned.

The "Gujerati" states:—The holding of the Mahomedan Conference at Ahmedabad under the presidency of Mr. Dharamsi with a view to further educational and social progress of the Moslem community, and to promote the cause of racial good will and harmony between Hindus and Mahomedans in some of the disturbed parts of this presidency, is an event of the highest significance. Almost at the very time last year, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, as president of the Ahmedabad Provincial Conference, eloquently impressed upon Hindus and Mahomedans the importance of acting with brotherly unity and working for each other's welfare, and few persons ever dreamt at the time that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad would be the first to set so remarkable an example to the rest of Western India. The cordial co-operation of Hindus with Mahomedans in the proceedings of the last Conference, the nobility of spirit that pervaded the speeches of all the speakers, the frank and earnest appeal that Mr. Dharamsi made to the wealthy members of his community to cast off apathy and indifference, to learn the higher duties of citizenship and practice enlightned social charity, the active sympathy of the Mahomedan priestly class with the movement for social and educational advancement, and the regretful appeal made by the assembly to the less thoughtful members of both the races, not to disgrace themselves in the eyes of the world by quarreling over trifles, are the most noteworthy features of the Conference.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—With the return of the cold weather the season for Conferences and Congresses may be said to have also returned. The first one was held the other day at Ahmedabad, presided over by our well-known townsman, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi. It was a sectional assemblage met to promote Mahomedan education. We are rejoiced that our Mahomedan friends are becoming annually alive to their present backward condition in reference to education. The percentage of Mahomedans fairly able to read and write is yet an extremely small one in this Presidency, as in other parts of the empire. Hence the larger and wider the efforts of the leading members of this great community to promote education of every kind and degree among their co-religionists, the greater the ultimate good, not only to them, but to the other great community, which is numerically four times as large. For, we are one of those who think that the great leaven which will weld into closer bond of friendship and mutual toleration is education. We repeat, therefore, that we rejoice at the exertions our leading Mahomedan friends are making in the city. The first and most active and practical impetus was given by Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, with the hearty co-operation of all other Mahomedan sects; and we now see that Mr. Dharamsi, whose zeal in the cause of elementray and secondary education is well known, is now sagaciously adding his influence in the same direction. Under such guidance we may cease to hear the cry in a few years that our Mahomedan friends are a backward community.

THE LORD MAYOR, on Oct. 17, received a communication from Viscount Aoki that the Emperor of Japan had conferred on him the decoration of his "Ord er of the Sacred Treasures" in connection with the recent reception at the Mansion House of the Japanese Minister and the members of the Japan Society in London.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE's book of verse, In Russet and Silver, has just been published by Mr. Heinemann. It is dedicated to "Tusitala" of Vailima, which being interpreted from the Samoan, means the story-teller of Vailima. Sings Mr. Gosse of Robert Louis Stevenson :—

Clearest voice in Britain's chorus,
Tusitala!

The volume includes Poems of Experince, Lyrics, Memorial Verses, Miscellany Poems, Exotic Poems, and the Masque of Painters.

Mr. S. T. Pickard's biography of Whittier, which is to appear simultaneously here and in America, will be ready this month. Mr. Pickard was intimately connected with the Quaker poet, and has had all the family papers at his disposal. The part of the work dealing with Whittier's early life, his struggles as a journalist, and his work in the anti-slavery movement, is likely to be particularly interesting. Whittier was in correspondence with John Bright—who so often quoted his poetry—and letters from Bright will be given.

The autobiography of Sir William Gregory, K.C.M.G., formerly Member of Parliament and some time Governor of Ceylon, will be published by Mr. Murray at the begining of the week. It is edited by Lady Gregory, and has a frontispiece portrait of Sir William, who was, of course, an Irishman. He wrote the memoirs during the last years of his life without any direct intention of publishing them, but Lady Gregory decided that they ought to be published. The book will have references to many notable people with whom Sir William came in contact, and may be expected to yield us some new stories worth the having.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., proposes to make another contribution to fiction. Encouraged by the success of his novel "When We were Boys," which attracted so much attention four or five years ago, he has been engaged for some time past in the preparation of an historical novel, dealing with the last fight of the Irish clan system in Connaught against the Elizabethan adventurers. The work, as may be supposed, has been often interrupted for long stages owing to the stress of urgent political demands on Mr. O'Brien's time, but it is now approaching completion. The Member for Cork is passing the recess on the shores of Clew Bay, in the extreme west of Ireland, where the scenes of the story are laid.

Messrs Macmillan will publish a series of historical essays by Mr. Frederic Harrison, at the end of the month. They are, with one or two exceptions, the permanent and condensed form of historical lectures given at various places of education. All the pieces have been carefully revised, and partly re-written. Discussing in his first chapter the use of history, Mr. Harrison passes to a consideration of great historical books, the French Revolution, and so on. Three essays are devoted to Rome, Athens, and Constantinople, and London and Paris also form subject matter. Mr. Frederic Harrison is perhaps the most literary of living English historical writers, and he is also one of the most learned, so that the book should contain plenty of good reading.

Another Spurgeon volume is to be published this month by Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster under the title, Till He Comes. It consists of about twenty communion addresses, a few of them delivered in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, but the bulk to more limited audiences during Spurgeon's visits to Mentone. Spurgeon was in the habit of celebrating the communion every day of his life, and he had contemplated the publication of a series of communion addresses. This volume will therfore merely give effect to what, if he had lived, he would have carried through himself.

What ought to prove an important musical work on Famous Composers and their Works, is announced by Messrs. Gay and Bird. The idea is, first, to give concise and authentic biographies of the famous composers and second, to describe their works. In the third place, a series of essays on the development and cultivation of the principal forms of musical art in Italy, Germany, France, England, America and other countries will be included. Mr. John Knowles Paine, who is well known as a composer, and as a professor of music at Harvard University, is editor-in-chief of the work, and he will have a strong staff of contributors.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish a two volume story by Mr. W. H. Chesson on the 29th ult. The title is Name This Child, suggested by the Baptismal Service, and the novel has two leading characters. There is a boy whose character is minutely described up to the time he is twenty, and there is the boy's godfather. The book is a study of temperament, but the isms and the ologies and controversy generally avoided, and incident is now and then introduced. The scenic colouring is that of the south coast of England. Mr. Chesson, by the way, is the son of a much respected and lamented figure in philanthropic life—the late Mr. F. W. Chesson.

The next addition to the rapidly growing literature of the Indian Munity will be the volume by Mr. Reginald G. Wilberforce. He is a son of the famous Bishop of Oxford, and brother to Canon Wilberforce. He served in the Mutiny with his regiment, the 52nd Light Infantry. It seems that this regiment, on which Sir John Moore strongly impressed his personality, was the first to be distinguished by the affix Light Infantry. When it left Delhi Mr. Wilberforce, although only an ensign, was temporarily put in command of a company. He kept a diary, and wrote letters home and the personal reminiscences forming the book are compiled from these.

A reply to Mr. Garner's Speech of Monkeys is about to be published, under the title The Speech of Man and Simian Sounds, in which the anonymous author refutes the theory that human language ascended from mere animal sounds, or that it was developed with the evolution of man. The absurd attempt to invest the ape with languagee is dealt with at some length, and in the same chapter there are remarks on the oratorical powers of the Java monkey and examples of their mother-tongue. There are seventeen chapters in all, and the topics, judging from the prospectus, are as varied as were Mr. Garner's alleged experiences in the cage with his phonograph. The last section of the forthcoming volume treats, among other subjects of the Chaldean scrolls, uniform characters and the first alphabet of the one speech of man. The publisher is Mr. W. R. Gray.

Mrs. Marks has turned from the sad skies of Ireland to find in the sun shine of Genoa a setting for her new story, David Pannell (1 vol., Hutchinson. As the second title implies, the book is a psychological romance. It is a study of the conscience of the hero, an artist, the son of a Baptist minister. David's name stood second on the list of prizes awarded by the Art School to which he belonged; the first prize being given to Philip Dorrington. Being in no need of monetary assistance the latter resigned his travelling scholarship in favour of the poorer student. Dorrington is dead when the story begins, but his influence remains brooding to the end over the career of David Pannell. It is entirely malign. Addicted to evil ways, gifted with genius, Dorrington's wild and whimsical talk had supplied the necessary stimulus to his friend's timid imagination. This study of a morbidly sensitive nature shrinking from self-revelation is very subtle. Pannell's ambition is to be recognised as a great creative artist, but he lacks all boldness; he chooses the profession of illustrator. Under the mask of the authors, he felt himself invisible: he took courage to be himself under that cover. Dorrington has bequeathed to him a portfolio of sketches; among its contents are designs for frescoes, the subjects taken from Roman history. The owner of the Doria Palace, who had long been on the look-out for an artist capable of adorning its halls, discovers these sketches in Pannell's studio, and believing them to be his, offers to give him the commission. The temptation is overwhelming. We shall not reveal how Pannell comports himself when caught in the trap of a terrible dilemma. A cleverly-contrasted character to his is George Travers, who has all the typical Englishman's impatience of lack of self-reliance. He scorns Pannell as a poor, shifty creature. The two men are in love with Juliet Amory, a charming heroine, who sees in the artist a retiring genius, and is ready to become his helper nd inspirer.

A Husband of No Importance (Pseudonym Library Fisher Unwin), by Rita, is yet another tale dealing with the theories and vagaries of the modern woman, Mrs. Hex Rashleigh thus sums up her opinion of the masculine sex :—Men to me are only abstract things. Life is a history of their vileness, cruelty, and tyranny. I made up my mind years ago that I would never put my head under the heel of one. I should hate to think my husband is my superior. The unimportant husband of this lady meditates, and takes a revenge, the nature of which we shall not reveal. He and a friend are as plain-spoken in their criticism of womankind. Who is an epitome of selfishness when strong, and folly when weak? Woman: is the concluding phrase of a harangue on the sex. All men, says this champion, don't live immoral and debased lives. Those who do bear the stamp very plainly, and it's woman's fault if she marries them. The setting of the story, if not in very good taste, has an amusing touch of actuality. It will not be difficult to recognise the original of The Circle, or of The Woman's Reconstitution Club, composed of a noble army of martyrs, banded together by one common fate—the fate of sex—yet struggling boldly for freedom, and determined to get the franchise. We look to the Pseudonym Library for light, crisp, epigrammatic writing. In the volume before us these qualities of style are conspicuous by their absence. Rita shows that she can be equally ungrammatical in two languages. Mille perdonnes and mariages de convenances is inadmissible French

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN



Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, Penang.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

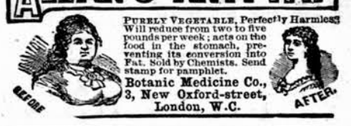
Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Very Old Special
Scotch Whisky
D.C.L.
This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd.
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
Spencer & Co., Madras.
Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta & Rangoon
John Smeal & Co., Cachar & Sylhet.

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

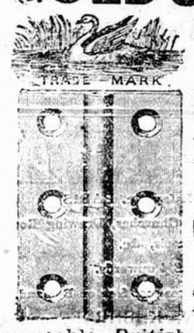
"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.
AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.



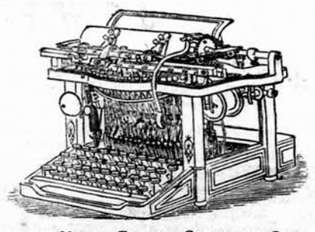
Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentor can obtain as through all re spectable British Merchants

REMINGTON
Typewriter.
The Original, and for Twenty Years the Standard Writing Machine of the World.



EMBODIES CORRECT FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.
IT HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY IMPROVED,
AND TO-DAY REPRESENTS THE
Best and Most Practical Device known.
WRITES CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS, PUNCTUATION MARKS, FIGURES, COMMERCIAL SIGNS, ACCENTED LETTERS, ETC., IN ANY LANGUAGE THAT EMPLOYS THE ROMAN CHARACTER, AS WELL AS SOME THAT DO NOT. CAN BE EQUIPPED ON ORDER FOR THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, LEGAL, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, OR MEDICAL USERS.
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Manufacturers,
LONDON BRANCH:
100 GRACECHURCH ST., E.C.
327 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.
Send to Office of this Journal for Illustrated Catalogue.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE BY PURCHASING
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S
BISCUITS AND CAKES.
Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.



For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879, etc.) FROM
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.
PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received more than three times as many Royal Appointments as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to any other house in the World in their line of business.
SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS. Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Benoni Nuts.

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
Messrs. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS. MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 16
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Horlick's
Malted Milk



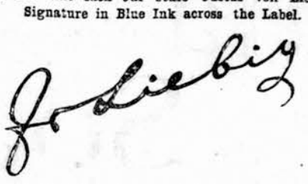
Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.
The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes FLESH. BONE. BRAIN.
For INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
OF ALL DEALERS.

PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN



A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India.
Sole Agents for Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London: R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.



To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

THE PRIZE MEDAL DUBLIN EXHIBITION 189
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,
The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.
Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.
Export Agents:
JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,
3[illegible] MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
JET BLACK OIL
FOR FARM HARNESS.
POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.
Manufacturers of every description of
LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,



Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.
Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

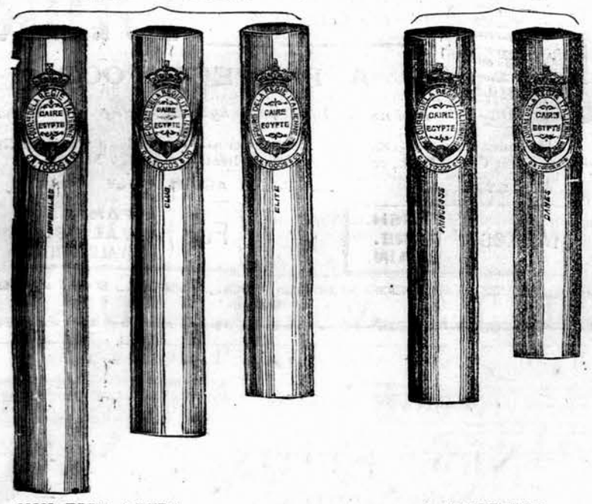


Illustrated Price List Free on Application. J. HERRING & SONS, CAST STEEL.
Navigation Works:
BROAD STREET LANE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. SHEFFIELD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SPECIALITIES
— OF —
C. N. TOCOS & CO.'S
High-Class Egyptian Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA. SUPERFINE.



THE OLDEST FIRM IN EGYPT. ESTABLISHED 1852.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	per 100	SUPERFINE.	per 100
Imperiales in 50*s* tins .....Rs.	6-8	Princesse in 100*s* tins .....Rs.	3-8
Club „ 100*s* „ ..... „	5-4	Dames „ 100*s* „ ..... „	3-0
Elite „ 100*s* „ ..... „	4-0		

N.B.—As a guarantee of their genuineness each and every box of Cigarettes is furnished with a label from the Egyptian Government. None are genuine not bearing the same.

Sole Agents for India:
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soaps for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

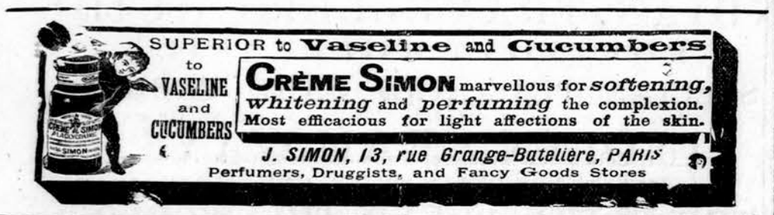
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS—ALL PRICES—VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES, AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).



"Cadbury's"
PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture,"
"Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*
"We have examined the samples brought"
"under our notice and find that they are genuine,"
"and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is"
"declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED
(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.



Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

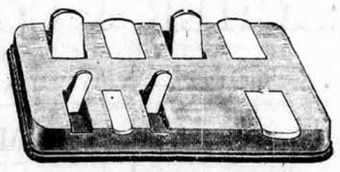
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.



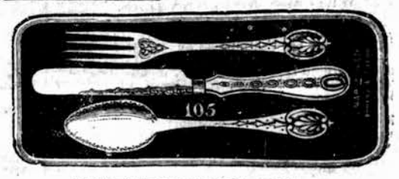
Silver Muffineers in case, pretty design. Rs. 38.



Camden Whist Markers. Boxwood Silver Mounted. Rs. 100.



Silver Match Box, Rs. 18.
18-ct. Gold do. „ 120.



Child's Set: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mother-o'-Pearl Handles, in case. Rs. 30.



Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, with Waiter. Latest patterns in Mahogany case. Rs. 800 and Rs. 950.



Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tong in case. Rs. 70.



Silver Perfume Bottles. R Rs. 45, and Rs. 60.



Sterling Silver Salts Bottles. Rs 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, and Rs. 65.



Silver Christening Mug in case. Rs. 45.



Silver Cigarette Case, with very fine Enamelling.....Rs. 145.
In Plain and Chased Silver.....Rs. 40 & Rs. 50.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning
HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

PROTECTION FROM TYPHOID FEVER OR CHOLERA.



It is an accepted fact that IMPURE WATER is one of the chief sources of these terrible scourges. Protect yourself and your Families by using

THE CISTERN "CHATTY" FILTER, FROM Rs. 20.
NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

As used by H.I.M. The Queen-Empress. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, War Department, Barracks, Government Hospitals, &c.

POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.

Sole Manufacturers: THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.
[illegible] LONDON.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS
81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS,
HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
From £ 4 upwards.
Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.



All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band*).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE
Fragrant and delicate, its sweetness is ever delightful. Use none but Atkinson's, the original and only true Essence
ATKINSON'S
OPOPANAX | HELIOTROPE
WOOD VIOLET | TRÉVOL
and other well known Perfumes are superior to all others for their strength and natural fragrance.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars, Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.